The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

No paper, however, will be sent out of the State unless absolutely paid for in advance.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at TWELVE AND A-HALF CENTS per line for the first insertion, SEVEN AND A-HALF CENTS for the second, and FIVE CENTS per line for all subsequent insertions.

Regular quarterly and yearly business advertisements will be inserted at the following rates :

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	3 50	4 50	5 50	8 00	¼ col	9 00	15 00	$ 27	$ 35
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
3 "	7 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	24 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Local notices will be inserted at FIFTEEN CENTS per line for each and every insertion.

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Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY,
March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov-27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

FOR FINE AND FANCY PRINTING
Go to the JOURNAL Office.

Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

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CIRCULATION 1700.

—:o:—

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

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$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

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ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
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ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

The Muses' Bower.

[For the JOURNAL.]

Memory's Painting.

BY THE BARD OF THE MOUNTAIN.

Sunny scenes of boyish glee,
Lure my retrospective eye;
Hallowing by their mellow haze,
Sterner hours of manhood's days.

Following memory's golden train,
Soon I sit a boy again;—
'Neath the aged maples shade,
When in innocence I strayed.

O'er the daisy-spangled mead,
Now my bright-eyed captor leads,
Gently graving on my heart,
All the fancies of her art.

By the mossy brooklet's side,
Where the speckled minnows glide;
Pensively I sit and gaze,
On its liliputian waves.

To my raptured view appears,
All the charms of youthful years;
Ne'er shall time's swift hand efface,
Scenes fond memory displays.

And when from these mortal shores,
My freed spirit bounding soars;
'Ere I bid the earth farewell,
Briefly on these scenes I'll dwell.

The Story-Teller.

The Calico Cloak.

"HAVE you seen the new scholar?" asked Mary Lark, a girl of twelve or fourteen years, as she ran to meet a group of school-mates, who were coming toward the school-house; "she cuts the most comical looking figure you ever saw. Her cloak is made out of calico, and her shoes are brogans, such as men and boys wear."

"Oh, yes, I've seen her," replied Lucy Brooks. "She is the new washerwoman's daughter. I shouldn't have thought Mr. Brown would have taken her into the Academy; but I suppose he likes the money that comes through suds as well as any. It is clear, of course."

And the air rang with the loud laughter of the girls.

"Come, let us go in and examine her," continued Mary, as they ascended the steps of the school-house; "I am thinking she will make some fun for us."

The girls went into the dressing-room, where they found the new scholar. She was a mild, intelligent looking child, but very poorly, though tidily clad. The girls went around her whispering and laughing with each other, while she stood trembling and blushing in one corner of the room, without venturing to raise her eyes from the floor.

When they entered school, they found the little girl far in advance of those of her age in her studies, and she was placed in classes two or three years her senior.—This seemed, on the whole, to make those girls who were disposed to treat her unkindly dislike her the more; and she, being of a retiring disposition, through their influence had no friends, but went to and returned from school alone.

"And do you really think," said Mary Lark, as she went up to the little girl a few weeks after she entered school, "that you are going to get the medal? It will correspond nicely with your cloak!"

And she caught hold of the cape and held it out from her, while the girls around joined in her loud laugh.

"Calico cloak get the medal! I guess she will! I should like to see Mr. Brown giving it to her!" said another girl as she caught hold of her arm and peeped under the child's bonnet.

The little girl struggled to release herself, and when she was free she ran home as fast as she could go.

"Oh, mother," she said, as she entered her mother's humble kitchen, "do answer Mr. Graham's letter and tell him we will go to New York to live! I don't like to go to school here. The girls call me Calico Cloak and Brogans. You don't know, mother, how badly they treat me."

"Mary, my dear," said her mother, "you must expect to meet with those who will treat you unkindly on account of your poverty, but you must not be discouraged. Do your duty, my child, and you will eventually come out the conqueror."

Although Mrs. Lee tried to encourage her child, yet she knew that she had to meet with severe trials for one so young.

"But, mother, they are all unkind to me," replied Lizzie; "there isn't one that loves me."

And the child buried her face in her hands and sobbed aloud.

In Bridgeville Academy there were a few selfish, unprincipled girls; and the others joined them in teasing the little "Calico Cloak," as they called her, from thoughtlessness and from a love of sport. But they knew not how deeply each sportive word pierced the heart of the little stranger, and how many bitter tears she shed in secret over their unkindness.

Mrs. Lee, learning that the scholars still continued their unjust treatment towards her child, resolved to accept her brother's invitation, although he was a poor man, and become a member of his family, hoping that while there her child could continue her studies and perhaps through his influence lead a happier life among her schoolmates. Accordingly, at the end of the term she left Bridgeville and removed to New York. Although Lizzie had been a member of the school but one term, she had gained the medal, and it was worn from the Academy beneath the despised garment.

Weeks, months and years glided by, and to the students of the Bridgeville Academy the little "Calico Cloak" was forgotten. Those who were at school with her had left to enter the business of life.

Twelve years after Mrs. Lee left town, Mr. Maynard, a young clergyman, came into Bridgeville and was settled as the pastor of the village church. It was reported at the sewing-circle the week following his ordination that it was expected that he would bring his bride into town in a few weeks. There was a great curiosity to see her, especially after it was reported that she was a talented young authoress.

Soon after Mr. Mayuard gratified their curiosity by walking into church with his young wife leaning on his arm. She was a lady of great intellectual beauty, and everybody (as they always are at first) was deeply interested in the young minister and his wife.

The following week the ladies flocked to see her, and she promised to meet them at the next gathering of the sewing-circle.

The day arrived, and although it was quite stormy, Mrs. Deacon Brown's parlor was filled with smiling faces. The Deacon's carriage was sent to the parsonage after Mrs. Maynard, and in due time it returned, bringing the lady with it. The shaking of hands at her arrival can only be imagined by those who have been present on such an occasion.

"How are you pleased with our village?" asked a Mrs. Britton, after the opening exercises were over, and she took a seat beside Mrs. Maynard.

"I like its appearance very much; it certainly has improved wonderfully within the last twelve years."

"Were you ever in Bridgeville before?" asked another lady, as those around looked somewhat surprised.

"I was here a few months when a child," replied Mrs. Maynard.

Their curiosity was excited.

"Have you friends here?" asked a third after a moment's silence.

"I have not. I resided with my mother, the widow Lee. We lived in a little cottage which stood upon the spot now occupied by a large store on the corner of Pine street."

"The widow Lee?" repeated Mrs. Britton; "I well remember the cottage, but do not recollect the name."

"I think I attended school with you at the Academy," replied Mrs. Maynard.—"You were Miss Mary Lark, were you not?"

"That was my name," replied the lady, as a smile passed over her features at being recognized; "but I am really quite ashamed that my memory has proved so recreant."

"I was known in the Academy as the little 'Calico Cloak.' Perhaps you can remember me by that name."

The smile faded from Mrs. Britton's face and a crimson blush overspread her features, which in a few moments was seen deepening upon the faces of others present.

There was a silence for some minutes, when Mrs. Maynard looked up and found she had caused considerable disturbance among the ladies of her own age by making herself known.

"Oh! I remember very well when the little 'Calico Cloak' went to the Academy," said an old lady as she looked up over her glasses, "and I think, if my memory serves me right, some of the ladies present will owe Mrs. Maynard an apology."

"I had no intention whatever, ladies," replied Mrs. Maynard, "to reprove any one present by making myself known; but as it may seem to some that such was my intention, I will add a few words. Most of the young ladies present will remember the little 'Calico Cloak,' but no one but the wearer knows how deeply each unkind word pierced the little heart that beat under it. And as I again hear the old Academy bell ring, it brings back fresh to my mind the sorrows of childhood. But let no lady mistake me by supposing I cherish an unkind feeling toward any one. I know that, whatever the past may have been, you are now my friends. But, ladies, let me add, if you have children, learn a lesson from my experience and treat kindly the poor and despised. A calico cloak may cover a heart as warm with affection and as sensitive of sorrow as one that beats beneath a velvet covering. Whenever you meet a child who shows a disposition to despise the poor, tell the story of the 'Calico Cloak;' it will carry its own moral with it."

"That is the shortest but best sermon I ever heard," said the old lady again, as she put her handkerchief under her glasses; "and I do not believe its moral effect will be lost upon any of us."

The old lady was right. The story went from one to another until it found its way into the old Academy. At that very time a little boy was attending school there whose mother was struggling with her needle to give him an education. The boys often made sport of his patched knees and elbows, and he would run sobbing home to his mother. But when the "Calico Cloak" reached the scholars the little boy (for he was naturally a noble-hearted child) became very popular in the school; and the children from that time were very kind to "Little Patchy," as he had always been called.

When Mrs. Maynard heard the story of "Little Patchy" she felt that she was well repaid for all she had suffered in childhood.

Reading for the Million.

Grumblers.

Grumbling is a disease which, once caught, is seldom got rid of again; a habit that sticks like a bur and grows like a mushroom; a Nemesis garment, which, when put on, cannot be taken off and hung up in the wardrobe at pleasure, but which clings to the devoted flesh with immovable tenacity and resists every effort from the outside to tear it away. Nothing but the most resolute will conquers that habit when formed; but resolute will, though strong enough when dealing with other folk's weaknesses and tempers, is wonderfully incapable when acting as a curb on one's self. And when the question comes of doing anything disagreeable to flesh and bload for the good of one's soul, resolution is apt to melt away from marble to mud.

Yet if the grumbler only knew how disagreeable he makes himself! It is to be presumed that we like to be loved, save those few eccentric people who boast of their ability to live without the sympathy or charity of their kind. But, taking mankind *en masse*, and making no abnormal exceptions, we all desire the esteem and good feeling of our fellows, and the most of us condescend even to underhand meanness to insure consideration. But the grumbler, without intending it, makes all who come in contact with him so uncomfortable that they only long to escape him; and he wearies even the stoutest affection by time. So far from seeing that any cloud of his has a silver lining, to his way of looking at things the brightest silver throws a sable shadow; and instead of the longest lane having a turn at last, the shortest that he may have to traverse is as if endless.

Whatever good things he has are overtopped by their corresponding disadvantages, and his lean kine eat up his fat ones at a sitting. If you praise his children, he points out to you their faults; if you tell him his garden is pretty, he laments the trouble and expense of keeping it up; if you envy him the sunny aspect of his flower-clad house he counts up to you the cost of the faded carpets and curtains which a southern aspect involves, and sighs over earwigs in his tea and greenfly on his roses. Whatever you see in his surroundings to admire or approve he is sure to expose to you the defects; and if he has to choose between admiring a flower and lamenting a weed, the weed will come in for the lamentation and the flower will go unregarded.

LOWLINESS of mind is not a flower that grows in the field of nature, but is planted by the finger of God in a renewed heart, and learned of the lowly Jesus.

MEN do less than they ought, unless they do all they can.

Don't Call a Man a Liar.

Never tell a man that he is a liar unless you are certain you can lick him, for, as a general rule when you say that it means fight.

I have arrived at this conclusion through sad experience. I know it is unsafe to give a muscular Christian the lie.

We were standing on the sidewalk in front of the club when I made the statement. We had been talking on politics, and men who talk on politics and get hot over it are—to put it mildly—lunatics, or else want an office, or have some friend who wants an office. This man made an assertion touching the fair fame of my favorite candidate, which I believed to be untrue. It is probable that if it had been as true as it was false, I should have taken the same course, because, you understand a man has no sense who talks politics, anyhow. I think I said that before, but it is all the same. I want to make it strong, and get you to understand how I got my ornamental eye.

I mildly suggested that a man who would make such a statement as that was lost to all sense of shame and would be guilty of any base crime.

He disagreed with me upon that point. As for himself, he never made a statement except upon the most ample proof. My candidate was the meanest villain unhung.

I told him he lied!

I have been kicked by a mule; have fallen out of a second story window on a hard pavement; eaten green persimmons; heard Miss Blow read poetry for two hours and a half; skated; hunted; rode a sharp-backed horse of mustang parentage, an adept in the art of bucking; suffered grief of various kinds, and still cling to life—but all these are feathers in the balance as compared with that little word, liar!

Immediately after saying it I sat down—not in the way people usually sit down. I sat on the rim of my right ear, about ten feet from the spot where I had been standing when I made use of the expression quoted above. I am not used to sitting in that position, and do not think it agrees with me.

I have heard of people who "got up on their ear," and walked off. I wish I knew how to do it, and would have propelled myself away from the spot immediately, if I had possessed this happy faculty. I proceeded to bring myself to a perpendicular, fully intending to use the means of locomotion which nature had given me; but when I came right side up, something heavy ran against my nose, and as I felt very tired, I sat down upon my ear. I like a change; it is too monotonous doing the same thing over and over again.

Somebody took my large friend away, and I was quite pleased when he was gone. I have concluded to look twice at a man before I give him the lie again. My eye is in mourning, my nose swelled to the size of a citron with the color of a blush rose, and my store clothes look as though they had been run through a patent sausage machine. I would not have that man's temper for anything in the world.

The Aim in Advertising.

It was the remark of a very eminent Bostonian that he regarded an advertisement in a paper as a personal invitation extended to him to call, and he added: "while I sometimes hesitate about entering a store, the proprietors of which have not thus sent their card to my residence, I always feel certain of a cordial welcome from an advertising firm." There is in this remark an assurance of one of the many results of advertising. The trader and his calling becomes identified, and the name of a man is inseparably connected in the mind of the general public with his merchandise. It may not be the very day that an advertisement appears, that it bears its fruit; weeks or months may elapse, and then when the want arises the article to be obtained immediately suggests the advertiser. This is the effect of general advertising when persistently followed.—A special class of advertising, where some novelty is announced is more immediate. A shrewd business man once advertised a trifling article in a manner which would scarce prove remunerative. His neighbors expressed their regret at his folly, but he appeared contented. Though his gross sales of the article did not cover the cost of his advertising, he attracted a new class of people to his store, and his shrewdness paid him in a very little time, for new eyes saw what he had to offer in addition to the specialty advertised, and fresh purses came under contribution to him.

The object which all aim to accomplish in advertising, is an increase in business. The nimble shilling is what we require in this age. It costs very little more in the way of expense to carry on a business of two hundred thousand dollars than it requires to do half that amount. The cost of rent, and personal living, and many incidental expenses, do not increase in the ratio of business, while time is saved; for there is a greater profit resulting from a trade of two hundred thousand in one year than from the same amount, and even more, extended over twice the space of time. These simple facts are well known by energetic business men who advertise as the most powerful method of saving time, by increasing business, and thus making capital doubly active. Indeed, it is often made a substitute for actual capital.—*Boston Journal.*

Night Work.

In reply to the question, how long a time should be regarded as the minimum to be spent in bed in each twenty-four hours, the *Lancet* says: We are, of course, speaking only of adults; and we think we may place the minimum at six hours for men, and seven for women, with an additional hour, or even two, being taken whenever it is practicable.

Then as regards night work; how far is that specially prejudicial? We believe that for the young it is really injurious, by the mere fact of its being night work; but for those whose organisms are consolidated we greatly doubt if it be at all injurious, *per se*. But there are sundry conditions inexorably requiring to be observed, if night work is to do no harm First of all, there must be no curtailment of the allowance of bed above mentioned, and this allowance of repose must be taken in a continuous manner. A man who works up to 4 A. M. should after that lie in bed till 10, and, if possible, should get an additional hour's sleep and a meal after it. Secondly, the light by which he works at night should be very white, powerful and steady, and should be carefully concentrated, by a green shade, on his books or papers; insufficient flickering, or too diffused light is one of the most serious causes of the brain irritation which afflicts night workers.

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

Sea beat—A pirate.
Sky light—The sun.
Overall—The heavens.
Command your temper.
Shame is worse than death.
A great head has great cares.
Country seat—A rustic chair.
All things tend to educate us.
Good manners are never amiss.
Habit controls the human mind.
An addition table—The extension.
Employment is Nature's physician.
A capital business—Lending money.
Never be ashamed to learn if you can.
Sense does not lie in the head, but in age.

A living mouse is better than a dead lion.

Paper callers are those who leave their cards.

The spoken word cannot again be swallowed.

Silver wedding—Marrying a man with a gray beard.

Song of the Modocs—In the lava beds we laid him.

He whose heart is full soon finds a loose tongue.

Dolly Varden noses are the latest—Tapers wear 'em.

Never put implicit faith in a man who has once deceived you.

He who lives dissolutely one year will regret it the next five years.

When people come to high words they are apt to use low language.

In your worst estate, hope; in your best, fear; in all, be circumspect.

A word spoken in season, at the right moment, is the mother of ages.

The artesian well at Fort Wayne, Ind., has reached a depth of eighty-five feet.

The census shows that there are 35,814 more men than women in Wisconsin.

Can a son be said to take after his father when the father leaves nothing to take.

There were 13,805 births, 5,203 marriages and 9,970 deaths in Connecticut last year.

Two things inspire us with awe—the starry heavens above, and the human soul within.

The honester a man, the easier cheated. Nothing is so difficult to impose upon as an impostor.

When good-will goes gadding, he must not be surprised if ill-will sometimes meets him on the way.

A Maine clergyman defines the bonnet of the period as an "incomprehensible bundle of finery and frivolity.

Here is a Japanese proverb: "The chief glory of the sword consists in its resting quietly in its sheath.

A Green Bay constable carried a warrant for a man over twenty years, but did not catch him until last Saturday.

Love is a science, rather than a sentiment. It is taught and learned. One is never master of it at the first step.

More than 1000 Swedes have settled in Maine during the past three years, and all of them are now prosperous farmers.

He that blows the coals in quarrels he has nothing to do with, has no right to complain if the sparks fly in his face.

A United States Treasury warrant was recently drawn for one cent, and there was as much red tape as if it were for a million.

The Pension Agent at Nashville telegraphs to Washington for leave to remove his office to Chattanooga on account of the cholera.

A Cincinnati baby fell thirty-five feet from a balcony to a brick sidewalk, and it didn't hurt him a bit, he was "so fat and squashy."

An Irishman, describing the growth of potatoes in his native land, said, as a clincher, "An' sure, a bushel of them will fill a barrel.

Cheek is sometimes better than a first-class collateral, but the difficulty is it takes more cheek to set up business than most men possess.

Pearls require airing as much as horses and babies. Unless they are constantly worn, they change color, and finally crumble to pieces.

A man in Park county, Ind., shot himself rather than appear as a witness against certain persons whom he said his testimony would ruin.

A Nevada justice laid a six-shooter on his bench and asked: "Is there any one who takes exception to the rulings of this court?" Nobody did.

Have frank explanations with friends in cases of affronts. They sometimes save a perishing friendship; but secret discontent and mistrust always end badly.

There is a good deal of sound wisdom in the suggestion of the farmer, "If you want your boy to stay at home, don't bear too hard on the grindstone when he turns the crank."

Let a person begin life by dodging, and he must run a gauntlet to the end, as a rule. Let him face the world squarely, and if his success is slow, depend upon it, it will be sure.

The masterpiece of Austrian diamond setting at the Vienna Exhibition, is a collar of twenty large stones, each set *en solitaire*. It is valued at half a million florins ($250,000.)

The *Patrie*, of Geneva, states that the receipts of the Swiss railways for the first quarter of 1873, amounted to 8,512,495f., against 7,764,487f. in 1872, showing an augmentation of 748,008f.

The policy of the new Spanish Ministry gives promise of speedy demarcation of the federal states, order in the army, martial law against Carlists, liberty of the Antilles, and the suppression of slavery.

The Union (California) Democrat says the season of travel to the Yosemite Valley has fairly commenced. The number of tourists thus far is equal to last year, notwithstanding the great exodus to Europe.

A steam wagon is to be built very soon to run on the turnpike between Nashville and Pulaski, Tenn. It will weigh about three thousand pounds, and will be able to carry ten thousand pounds, or fifty or sixty passengers with ease.

What Shall We Do With Our Daughters?

Apropos of Mrs. Livermore's late lecture on the above important question, the Davenport *Democrat* thus sensibly makes answer:

Teach them self reliance.
Teach them to make bread.
Teach them to foot up store bills.
Teach them not to wear false hair.
Teach them how to wash and iron.
Teach them not to paint and powder.
Teach them to wear thick, warm shoes.
Bring them up in the way they should go.
Teach them how to make their own dresses.
Teach them to do marketing for the family.
Teach them that a dollar is only one hundred cents.
Teach them how to cook a good meal of vietuals.
Teach them, every day, hard, practical common sense.
Teach them how to darn stockings and sew on buttons.
Give them a good, substantial, common school education.
Teach them to regard the morals, not the money of the beaux.
Teach them to wear calico dresses—and do it like a queen.
Teach them all the mysteries of the kitchen, the dining room and parlor.
Teach them to have nothing to do with intemperate and dissolute young men.
Teach them that a good, round, rosy romp is worth fifty delicate consumptives.
Teach them that the more one lives within their income the more they will save.
Teach them the farther one lives beyond their income the nearer they get to the poor house.
Rely upon it, that upon your teaching depends in a great measure the weal or woe of their after life.
Teach them accomplishments—music, painting, drawing—if you have the time and money to do it with.
Teach them to climb apple trees, go fishing, cultivate a garden and drive a road team or farm wagon.
Teach them that God made them in his own image, and that no amount of tight lacing will improve the model.

Girls.

Girls are marvels of beauty and wonderfully made. Though fashioned by the hands of the Creator, they are shaped by the dressmakers and milliners. It takes exactly two hundred and eleven pounds of flesh and blood, thirty-two yards of dress material, ninety-seven yards of yellow ribbon, twelve pounds of cotton, twenty-four copies of the *Coach*, sixteen feet of horse hair, thirty-three ounces of flour, two boxes of red paint, and a bottle of night-blooming seriousness to prepare the average Rocky mountain girl for church. They know less in an hour, and can tell more in a minute than any other person on earth. Their strong suit is to make trouble and bustles, and the proficiency they have acquired is the conundrum of the age. In a game of talk they invariably hold the right bower or take the ace with the king. They are totally ignorant of the rules of civilized warfare, and never let up when they get a fellow down. A girl can look pretty and ugly, happy and sorrowful, hot and cold, sweet and sour, sentimental and disgusted, in ten seconds, and the only place in the world where the boys have the best of them is in sitting up of nights. Yet with all their faults we love them still, and a few more of their photographs may be had by addressing the Driver and inclosing fifty cents. Marriage proposals must be prepaid.—*The (Col.) Coach.*

Independence Day.

Red, White and Blue.

Oh, Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free;
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view;
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white and blue.

CHORUS.

When borne by the red, white and blue,
When borne by the red, white and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threatened our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her brave crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white and blue.

The boast, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the memory of Washington ne'er wither,
Nor the star of his glory grow dim.
May the service united ne'er sever,
And each to its colors prove true;
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white and blue.

Three cheers, &c.

Declaration of Independence.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitled them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, lying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient suffrance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and acknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretending legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by a jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws, in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidity scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury.—A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES, may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, July 2, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

NO PAPER.—There will be no paper issued from this office next week, but our Job Rooms will be open daily, and our friends can be accommodated promptly.

☞ Hon. Horace F. Clark, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, is dead.

☞ The Constitutional Convention has resolved to remain in session until the conclusion of its labors.

☞ The Democratic party is used up. It appears to be without head, arms, body or legs—nothing left but one big tail.

☞ The Democratic press every month or two pays its respects to Gen. Grant by denouncing him as a "drunken loafer," &c. It is their sole stock in trade. As it appears to please them, and does not hurt Grant, let them crack away.

☞ When the whites massacred a large number of blacks at Colfax, La., many of our Democratic contemporaries were as silent as the grave, but as soon as Governor Kellogg arms the blacks to enable them to prevent such atrocities in the future, they at once declare that "it is difficult to conceive of a greater outrage." It makes a difference whose ox is gored.

☞ The Republicans of Bedford county have nominated the following excellent ticket, viz: Associate Judge, Edmund F. Garlinger; District Attorney, William C. Smith; Treasurer, Wm. Masters; County Commissioner, John Eichelberger; Jury Commissioner, David R. Smith; Poor Director, Joseph Snowden; Auditor, John C. Ickes.

☞ Our esteemed young friend, Wm. C. Smith, Esq., of Bedford, we are highly gratified to learn, has received the nomination for District Attorney at the hands of the Republican County Convention. This is a highly merited compliment. Mr. Smith has been an ardent and hard-working Republican ever since he has been old enough to talk politics, and he deserves the undivided support of the party. We hope he may be triumphantly elected.

☞ We notice by the proceedings of the Republican County Convention, of Bedford county, that the name of Hon. William M. Hall, of that place, is brought forward for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. Certainly no better man could be suggested for the position. He is well known throughout the Commonwealth as one of the ablest judges upon the bench, and his nomination would give assurance that the Republican party is determined to maintain the high character of the Supreme Bench for learning and integrity.

☞ Three numbers of the *Centennial*, a handsome monthly quarto, published in Philadelphia, by H. W. Crotzer, Esq., devoted to the interests of the approaching Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, Family Reading, and Advertising, have been received. It is edited with decided ability and contains much that is highly instructive. In it every patriotic American can find much that pertains to "the times that tried men's souls" and the characters who then figured conspicuously. Price $1.00 per year. Address, "Centennial," as above.

☞ It is strange how time meliorates the views of men about men. Forty years ago, when the Anti-Slavery agitation began, not a paper in the United States dared say a kind thing of Lewis Tappan. He was, says the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, on the contrary, denounced vilely and persecuted bitterly by nearly all classes and conditions of men. He, however, kept on the even tenor of his way; and now, when he has dropped into the grave at the ripe old age of eighty-five, with all the work grandly done, the beginning of which made him so odious in 1832 and for years after, all the papers in the Union speak well of him, praise him for his nobleness of heart and grandness of purpose, and speak of his philanthropy as the distinguishing mark of his career. There is nothing succeeds like success. The Lewis Tappan of 1873 was the Lewis Tappan of 1832, unchanged in all except age. But he had *not* succeeded then, and he *has*, now. Besides, the world *does* move, and the progress made in those 40 years has aided greatly in dispelling the harsh judgment which greeted this good man when he helped to begin the greatest of all the good works of the nineteenth century.

☞ The Republican County Convention of Bedford county, which assembled on last Wednesday, passed the following among other resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That we most earnestly depreciate the course of many of our public officials and Representatives in their various capacities, in voting for and receiving increased salaries during the term for which they were elected, such a policy being in direct opposition to the fundamental principles of the Republican party and seriously detrimental to its best interests, as well as those of the country.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the administration of John F. Hartranft, his wisdom, prudence and fearless course on all matters of public interest, having already fully demonstrated the fact he is worthy of the most implicit confidence of the men of all parties in the State and entitled to preeminent praise for his valuable service to the Commonwealth both as her defender on the field of battle and her protector in the executive chair.

Resolved, That this convention instruct in favor of Hon. William M. Hall, the able and accomplished President Judge of this Judicial District, for Supreme Judge, and that the representative delegates be instructed to present his name to the next Republican State Convention, as a suitable person for the Republican nomination for said office, and that they use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That the course of Hon. John Scott in voting against and of not using any portion of the extra pay voted to Congressmen meets our entire approval.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The Work of the Convention.

Now that the convention is approaching the close of its labors for the summer, having extended its sessions almost daily over nearly six months, it is thsught fit to give a general but comprehensive epitome of its work, in order that the people might see in a short space exactly what has been done and what it is proposed to do. For this purpose Mr. J. McDowell Sharpe was requested to give shortly his views of the work of the convention. Without more ado than to take up the appendix containing the printed articles lying on his desk, Mr. Sharpe gave the following information:

A good deal of the work of the convention is yet in a crude condition, but enough of it has been done to form an idea of the general course of the revision and amendments made by the body now sitting in Philadelphia.

GUARDS AROUND THE BALLOT.

The article on election, suffrage, and representation has passed second reading, and is now in the hands of the Committee on Revision and Adjustment. The principal modifications in the present law made by this article are: Every voter is required to have been a citizen of the United States for at least thirty days before the election. Under the old constitution they (foreign-born denizens) can be naturalized up to the very day of election. This state of the law was a fruitful source of fraudulent naturalization papers. The advantage of having the thirty days is apparent. It enables those of the opposite parties a full opportunity to ferret out and circumvent fraud of this character. So, too, the residence of the voter in the district has been increased from ten to thirty days, and the payment of the tax must be made sixty days before the election instead of on the day of the election, as may be done now. The object of extending the time of residence was to enable the election officers and those actively conducting the interests of the opposing political candidates to get acquainted with the new comers. But especially was this constitutional provision launched against "colonization," as it is called, whereby a surplus of voters for either candidate are enabled to move into a district, otherwise about evenly divided as to its voting population, and live there for the ten days before election. The thirty days provision renders the processes of this fraud much more difficult to be carried out. The object of requiring the tax to be paid so long before the election was to throw another obstacle in the way of unscrupulous party men in their efforts to control the voter.

As a further security to the ballot, the requirement is made of the election officers to number each ballot as it is presented, which number will correspond with the number of the elector on the polls. Each elector may, if he chooses, write his name on the ballot. In the Committee of the Whole the convention made this writing of the name obligatory, but on second reading it was made optional with the elector. This change was made because, as it was argued, the committee's provision was supposed to destroy the secrecy of the ballot. It was also considered by the country members inconvenient, and a restriction on the free exercise of the ballot. The city members were about equally divided as to whether this obligatory clause should be enforced in the cities.

OVERSEERS OF ELECTION.

There is a still further provision to guard the ballot-box in this article, and a most important one. The court may, upon the petition of a certain number of citizens setting forth that there is danger of fraud in some election precinct, appoint overseers composed of men of different political parties who, in case of dispute, will join with the board of election officers, and a majority of the whole number will settle the disputed point. The object of this is apparent. When the inspector and judge fraudulently take illegal votes or refuses legal ones, the other inspector may call to his assistance those overseers appointed by the court. The difference between these overseers and the "watchers" provided for by the United States authorities, is that the latter are "mere lookers-on in Vienna," and can say and do nothing, though the most flagrant fraud be committed, while the former are permitted, under a certain state of facts, to exercise a voice in settling the disputed point.

So, too, a most important modification of the present law in regard to contested elections has been made, as well as a most extraordinary *casus omissus* remedied. Contested elections of the electors for President and Vice President, State Senators and Representatives, shall be tried by courts of law and not by partisan committees of the Legislature. The *casus omissus* provided for is that suggested by Mr. Buckalew, viz: that there has never been provided any mode by which the contested election of a seat in the Electoral College could be tried.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The important changes in the make-up of the legislative body isself are: The period of the tenure of Senators is changed from three years to four, while that of the members of the House is changed from one to two years. The sessions of the body have also been made biennial, and the construction of the Senate limited to fifty members, and that of the House to one hundred and fifty members.

In the article on legislation all power to pass special bills has been taken away; also, all appropriations made to charitable or educational associations, which the State has not absolute control of, have been rendered illegal, except upon a two-third vote. Appropriations to sectarian institutions have been refused absolutely. The only other article of general interest gone through with on second reading is that on the Executive.

THE EXECUTIVE.

Two new officers have been constituted by this article—the Lieutenant Governor, who shall preside over the Senate, and in cases of a tie shall cast a vote, and the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who shall have the duties of the Surveyor General, superadded to which shall be the duty of attending to the industrial, manufacturing, charitable, and agricultural interests of the State. The term of the Governor is extended from three to four years. There is a restraint put upon the pardoning power, as follows: "He shall grant no pardons or reprieves, except with the consent of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Attorney General, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the Secretary of Internal Affairs, or a majority of them."

The above are the only articles which have been disposed of on second reading. It may not be generally known that every article is to be read three times; first, in the Committee of the Whole, where it is freely discussed and amended. It is then reported back to the convention for a second reading. Here, too, the sections may be debated and amended. But when it comes up on third reading the matter is not susceptible of amendment unless the majority of the convention agree to go back into the Committee of the Whole, for general or special amendment. It is not likely that the mind of the convention will be changed after second reading.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS.

The only discussion or difference of opinion upon any section of the Bill of Rights arose on the seventh section, which is that relating to the freedom of the press and the article on jury trials. The old constitutional provision in regard to the freedom of the press was changed so far as to permit the defendant to show that there was no actual malice, the other requisites to a proper publication being also proved. Several amendments were made in committee of the whole, looking to an alteration of the present jury system so far as to make a trial before a jury in civil cases optional with the litigants, and that three-fourths of a jury only should be necessary to fix a verdict. Both these propositions, however, were voted down, and the jury system left untouched.

WHAT THEY WILL DO.

There will be a very stringent article against corporations. There will not be any essential change in the judicial system of the State. Scarcely anything more in this regard will be done except to increase the number of the judges, their salary, and their tenture of office. This latter will cause to be made an inelegibility to hold an office a second term, especially as to the Supreme Court. After they have arrived at a certain age they will be allowed a pension. Also, all functions not purely judicial will be taken away from the judges, such as the appointment of commissions, &c. The article on cities and city charters contains a restriction against incurring a debt of more than 2½ per cent of the assessed valuation of the real estate within the limits of the indebted city. The creation of a sinking fund is also compelled. The exemption of property from taxation is prohibited, except in such cases as an exemption by general law.

The article on railroads and canals is a very elaborate one, covering fourteen sections. It is, of course, impossible to tell how this article will be finally passed.

In the opinion of Mr. Sharp, *every article might be passed on second reading this week*, and the convention ought to adjourn by the Fourth of July, or certainly by the 15th.

AWAITING PASSAGE.

They still have to pass the articles on railroads and canals, education, judiciary, militia, impeachment, future amendments, finance, and private croporations.

THE RAILROAD ARTICLE.

By this article the free railroad law is enacted, a law which enables any one to build a railroad under certain general rules. Various important restrictions are placed on the present railroad companies and their officers. The companies are restrained from making any discrimination in their charges for freight. One of the evils complained of now is that the railroads will carry freight coming from beyond the borders of the State at a less rate than they would carry the freight of our own citizens. Another of the evils complained of was that there were rings formed inside of the managers and officers, who established independent lines of transportations over their own roads. These officers, in their official position, would therefore give preferences to persons using their individual freight lines, and delay and obstruct those using the regular lines of the company. There is also a provision intended to meet a supposed abuse in the engaging by railroad companies, or the officers and managers thereof, directly or indirectly, in mining or manufacturing operations for other corporations, or of transporting over the works of their own company. Neither shall any street-passenger railway be constructed within the limits of any city without the consent of the local authorities, and all corporations are made liable for the payment of damages, consequential as well as direct.

CONCLUSION.

It is believed that we have thus, with the aid of Mr. Sharpe, given a thorough resumption of the work of the convention. One of the most important points yet to be settled is as to the mode in which the new constitution shall be submitted to the people. There are those in the convention, whose legal opinion is valued very highly, who think that there exists in that body the power to bring the consitution into being without a submission to the vote of the people in general. Admitting the power, the policy of doing this is questionable. The moral effect of withholding its ratification from the masses would be bad, even though the legal power to do so existed. The moral effect of a popular vote in its favor would thus be lost, and much discontent, and even revolution might ensue.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Death of Hiram Powers.

The long illness that closed on the 27th ult., with the death of Hiram Powers, at Florence, has taken the most distinguished merit this country has ever contributed to the highest branch of art, and inscribed one name that, though lower, is still upon the same column with Phidius and Praxitiles. Centuries hence, when the aspirations of American art, have ripened into realities—when the desire and effort have found fruition, still, though that should be perfect—Powers' name will survive as of one who hoped and labored nobly for the best.

His renown could hardly have been achieved against more unfriendly conditions. Born at the close of July, sixty-eight years since, at Woodstock, Vermont, he was the youngest but one in a farmer's family of nine children. His early education was limited to the common school, and when his father had emigrated to Ohio, and died, the son was obliged to do what he could for a living. He was employed by a German, who taught him to model in plaster and make busts. Then he spent seven years in the waxwork department of a museum, constantly trying to improve as a sculptor. He spent a couple of years in Washington after 1835 modelling busts, and was assisted to visit Italy in 1837 by Mr. Longworth. He settled in Florence—lived there and died there.

Powers' first success was his "Eve," produced the year after he reached Florence, and pronounced by Thorwaldsen worthy of any ambition and fit to be the masterpiece of any sculptor. The "Greek Slave" was completed in 1839, and followed rapidly by the "Fisher Boy," "II Penseroso," "Proserpine," "California," "America," "Washington," "Jackson," "Adams," "Webster," "Marshall," "Everett," "Van Buren," "Calhoun," and others. The "Greek Slave," "Eve," and "Fisher Boy" were frequently duplicated in marble; and, though criticised sharply, have held a high place in modern art—the highest in American sculpture. His "Webster," in bronze, stands in the Boston Statehouse. The great praise that Edward Everett awarded him, and that W. W. Story endorsed, are made more valuable by the consent of the European artists, by whom he has been very highly esteemed for the correctness of his principles, and the felicity of his performance in art, as well as for an unstained, honorable, and laborious career. He was the representative whom all Americans united to honor in Florence; and won no ordinary commendation from the best of other countries.

The Pennsylvania Editors.

WILKESBARRE, June 27.—At a business meeting of the Pennsylvania editorial association this evening, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this association disapproves the action of congress in the change of the postal laws, whereby the payment of postage is required on exchanges and papers delivered within the county where published.

THE OCEAN BALLOON VOYAGE.

Interesting Letter from Professor John Wise.

NEW YORK, June 26, 1873.—The arrangement for the transatlantic balloon voyage is now definitely settled, and settled in such a way as not to embarrass the integrity of its successful termination by any pecuniary considerations. The cost of outfit is made purely as a contribution to science for the promotion of the art of aerial navigation, and a better knowledge of the conditions of the great Aerial Ocean in which we live and creep about, and in which we hope before long to float from place to place. We are not so enthusiastic as to promise the immediate establishment of aerial transit lines from America to Europe, but we do anticipate a result that will make commercial science cast its eyes in that direction. It will open the eyes of scientific men so as to induce them to look at the thing with the respect that it is fairly entitled to, and which heretofore has been too much looked upon as the merest bauble of a toy—a simple, spectacular, foolhardy amusement. That it was so, was to me humiliating enough—for the duration of an ordinary lifetime; but now, thanks to an overruling Providence, the thing is to be lifted up in the scale of respect, if not to an immediate commercial success, at all events to a decent niche in the arcanum of meteorological science. In this we are as much benighted as were the old Ptolemys in astronomy. It is not too much to say that the investigation of the atmosphere will lead us to an understanding of the true nature of malaria—the propagation and spread of epidemics, and to learn those periodic things we now look upon as convulsions and disturbances of nature, and which things scientifically reduced will teach us how to better shield our health and life from calamities that we now look upon as mysterious judgments of an angered Deity.

Should we succeed in this project, as we really and earnestly believe we shall, it will be a sufficient requital for a long life of study and experience, in which I desired to add an increment to the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." And should we not, peradventure, sail across via atmosphere, but be cast upon the waters, we hope to still prove how well we laid our plans to meet the emergency of such a misfortune. This part of the paraphernalia is the symbol of difference we have for our doubting friends, who say we will be "sure to land in the water." We have taken this bull by the horns, and thus conciliate that apprehension, although my friend Donaldson thinks it may lead people to suppose we have more faith in the water craft than in the air craft, which we surely have not. We have so many admonitions, and so many advices, that to meet them all might overwhelm us with kindness too great to bear, and so we have determined to stick to our well-digested and matured plan, trusting, with an abiding faith, that we shall cross the Rubicon in less than three days from the moment we cut loose from the earth.

Truly yours, JOHN WISE.

—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The Woodhull and Claflin Trial Closed.

NEW YORK, June 27.—At the trial of Woodhull, Claflin and Blood for sending obscene publications through the United States mails, Judge Blatchford decided that under the act of 1872 a weekly or daily newspaper was not intended to be included among the lists of obscene publications. In the act of 1873 the word "paper" is inserted and was intended to include a newspaper, which, as he construed the previous acts on the subject, was not included in the statutes. The indictment in the present case was drawn under the statute of 1872, and the prosecution must consequently fall. The jury then rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Miscellaneous News Items.

There was an outbreak in Malaga, during which the Mayor was killed.

The Shah of Persia was formally received in Liverpool on Thursday.

Senor Rubio has been appointed the new Representative of Spain to England.

Secretary Richardson was expected to return to Washington Saturday or Monday.

A specimen of General Grant's handiwork as a tanner is exhibited in Vienna.

Mr. Chew, chief clerk of Department of State, is dangerously ill at Washington.

The cultivation of ginger is the newest-fangled notion of California agriculturists.

The New York *Tribune* building will have billiard table, gymnasium and restaurant.

The officers of the Austrian army are to be furnished with the celebrated Gasser revolver.

Iowa has more insane patients than any other State in the Union, but has also less idiots.

The little upper peninsula of Michigan proposes to ship 1,500,000 tons of iron this summer.

There has been an outbreak of the extreme radicals in Seville, and the streets are barricaded.

There were twenty-four deaths from cholera in Nashville on Thursday, and at Memphis seven.

A Beloit, Wis., man is the latest inventor of a flying machine which is sure to be a success.

One of George Washington's account books is in the possession of a man in Shelby county, Ky.

The conservative republican journal of Paris, *Le XIX Siecle*, has been seized by the authorities.

General Saballs, Carlist leader, has shot three of his officers and condemned several others to death.

There is a movement in the Cinco Villas district of Cuba for the supression of republican journals.

A. W. Wells has been appointed storekeeper for the internal revenue in the sixth district of Missouri.

Chicago falls into the line of cities that are going to give their poor children excursions this summer.

The burning of a pork-packing establishment in St. Louis on Thursday, caused a loss of over $400,000.

A Corning New York, girl has recovered five hundred dollars from Peter, the Presbyterian preacher for slander.

A Vigilant Committee in Wetzel county, West Virginia, have adopted the appropriate title of Modocs.

Wagner, the Smutty Nose Island murderer, made his escape from Alfred (Me.) jail on Wednesday night.

Syracuse schoolboys are clubbing together to hire and decorate wagons for a Fourth of July procession.

Illinois papers tell about bullfrogs in the Illinois river whose midnight groans can be heard a mile and a half.

Janesville (Mich.) had a gum-camphor hail storm the other day. At least the hail stones tasted like camphor.

Leigh Smith, a wealthy Englishman, has started for the Artic burying-ground with an exploring expedition.

A Government mail agent used seventy-one postage stamps the second time, and not a postmaster deteeted the fraud.

It is said that 18,078 persons were killed in India in 1871 by tigers, cobras and other ravenous and venomous beasts.

Isabella, ex-Queeen of Spain, has retired from Rome after having made valuable presents to the Pope and been well received.

The Italian Ministers, who have tendered their resignations to the King, promise to remain until their successors are chosen.

The coolie trade is more insidiously and artfully managed than the African slave trade, but it is quite as brutal and horrible.

Gen. Shaler has issued a general order for the parade of the first division, New York National Guard, on the Fourth of July.

Report from St. Petersburg is that the Khan of Khiva has captiulated, and that the Russians now occupy the capital of the Khanate.

Denver has a negro who can correctly measure almost any distance with his eye. He instantaneously decides how high a chicken roosts.

Informed of their whereabouts it is said by Fenians, the authorities in Cork, Ireland, have found and restored the arms taken from the arsenal.

One thousand five hundred and thirty-five nautical miles of the new cable had been successfully laid from the Great Eastern at noon of June 25.

Northwestern Iowa complains of an incursion of immense swarms of grasshoppers that are destroying wheat and grass and all other vegetation within reach.

All fees over bridges in London are now abolished, save in one case. Even the magnificent and enormously-costly bridge over the Danube at Buda, Pesth, is free.

The Archduke Louis Savator, the third son of the last duke of Tuscany, is making a voyage of exploration along the Mediterranean coast of Africa in a yacht.

Between the depths of one and a quarter and two miles the temperature of the Mediterranean is everywhere constant, at only four degrees above freezing point.

Twelve Turkish vessels are reported on their way to aid the King of Acheen, and the Dutch are reported as inclined to a peaceful settlement of their differences.

A society writer in the New York Mail reports that the most stylish young ladies in town have struck against the tyranny of the milliners, and make their own bonnets.

Miss Leo Hudson's will orders the sale of her home in Baltimore, and the investment of the proceeds in the bronze statue of a horse, to be placed over her grave near that city.

The reported victory by Carlist troops under General Elio over republican forces under General Nouvilas is first confirmed and again denied. Rodies, a Carlist leader was killed.

Four prisoners, one of the them J. T. Carlysle, under sentence to be hanged; another, Martin Wyatt, charged with murder, escaped from the county jail in Lexington, Mo., on Wednesday.

Not for many years has the run of fish on the shores of Long Island been so great as they are at the present; the catches being enormous, not alone mehaden, but of nearly every kind of eating fish.

The Dutch correspondent of the *Independance Belge* writes that the Sultan of Atcheen studied in Holland, and that his army is commanded by a Dutchman, formerly an officer in the Dutch service.

The superintendent of the mounted recruiting service is directed to forward thirty-five colored recruits to Austin, Texas, via Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, for assignment to the 9th cavalry.

The declared convalescence of Pius IX puts a check, for the present, to the numerous speculations respecting the election of his successor, who will be the two hundred and fifty-eighth pope from St. Peter.

Treasury balances on Wednesday last: Currency, $8,578,830, special deposits of legal tenders $52,515,000, coin $80,132,093, including coin certificates $37, 523,000; outstanding legal-tenders, $356,000,000.

Arrangements are being made at Washington for excursions for children of the poor down the Potomac, as in other cities. The matter was inaugurated by the newspapers. The first excursion comes off in July.

A working party is engaged in searching for the bodies of the missing victims of the snow-slide near Central City, Utah, last December. The snow is just beginning to get sufficiently soft to permit the operations.

Clayton Macmichael of Philadelphia now abroad, has resigned his position as Assistant United States Commissioner to Vienna. His resignation takes effect from May 27, at which time he received intelligence of his reinstatement.

The imperial postage stamps are still used by France; but they are to be changed when the people have concluded, if they ever should conclude, what form of government they want. It certainly would not be wise to alter them at present.

"Most Northern" is suggested as a name for the child born to the wife of Hans Christian, the Esquimaux, one of the Polaris survivors, on the floating ice-field, one hundred miles further north than any habitation of men is known to exist.

Speaking of the accidental destruction of the aquarium car, a western paper says, "The coming angler on the Platte will remember with gratitude our Fish Commissioners, and will also cherish the memory of the patriot who built that bridge."

A house, in which ten persons were sleeping, was forced from its foundations, at the foot of a cliff in Montreal, a few days ago, by the fall of a huge rock, and was pushed out into the middle of the road, without any injury to the inmates.

The famous London auctioneer, whose advertisement stated that the only drawbacks on a certain country place which he had for sale were the "noise of the nightingale and the litter of the rose leaves," was the right sort of man for his profession.

A schoolboy's composition on tobacco: "This noxious weed was invented by a distinguished man named Walter Raleigh. When the people first saw him smoking they thought he was a steamboat, and as they har never heard of such a thing as a steamboat, they were terribly frightened."

A gentleman of observation and experience has lately been testing the efficacy of asparagus as a tonic and cathartic by subsisting almost exclutively upon it and and giving up animal food. He states that under this regimen his health is better than it has been for years, and is convinced that there must be in asparagus an essential principle that would be invaluable in medical practice.

A WORD TO WORKING PEOPLE OF BOTH SEXES.—Mechanics, artisans, factory hands, and people who labor for a living, find it very difficult if not impossible to keep the hands free from stain. Hand Sapolio will not only remove every particle of stain, and what is called "grained in dirt," but it will also keep the skin soft and pliable, rendering the muscular action as quick and easy as is the case with those who do not perform hand labor. It is only 10 and 15 cents a cake, according to size. Every mechanic should use it constantly in place of all other soaps.

☞ England gives in on weighing-machines. Fairbanks has opened a warehouse under the very nose of the British Lion, in London, and his scales are already largely in use upon the railways, in the mines, factories, and iron and steel warehouses of the kingdom.

☞ Take SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR regularly, enjoy health yourself and give gratification to those about you.

You will have cause to bless the day you heard of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

The Postmaster General will issue an order soon directing that all postal cards which cannot be delivered to the person addressed be returned to the writer without charge.

All correspondence handed to the Edinburg *Scotsman* goes through the hands of a minister, grammarian, lawyer and editor.

Special Notices.

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.

J. B. ROSE & CO.,
83 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26-6mos.

WHILLIAM H. SEWARD'S TRAVELS AROUND THE WORLD.—Governor Seward's Wonderful Journey Around the World, as written in his own words, and completed a few days before his death, giving the record of Travels, and his Political, Social, Moral and Philosophical Observations and Reflections, together with his interview and talks with Presidents, Kings, Emperors, Sultans, Khedives, Tycoons, Mikados, East Indian Potentates and his Holiness, the Pope. Crossing nearly all the Mountains, Rivers and Oceans of the Globe. Mr. Seward was received in the countries which he visited as no private tourist has ever been received in all history, accompanied by the largest demonstrations, of respect. Emperors and Kngs vieing with each other in extending courtesies due only to the most distinguished guests—showing the exalted position he occupied in the world's regard. The book is composed of 788 pages and is illustrated with about two hundred beautiful engravings, making it one of the most entertaining and instructive works of the present day.

This book is sold only by subscription. Persons expecting to get the work in any other way will be disappointed as the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., will sell no copies from their store at any price. All orders are referred to their local agents. Subscribers need not take the work unless it equals the description and sample pages shown.

H. L. Atkinson is the authorized Agent for Huntingdon, and will receive the subscriptions of those desiring the work.

LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA. Jaundice, Nervous Debility, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Piles. Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking Sensation when lying down Dimness of Vision Dots or Webs before the Sight, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Sudden Flushes of Hoat, and Great Depression of Spirits, are speedily and permanently cured by "Hoofland's German Bitters." The old standard remedy of thirty years experience, whose virtues are testified to by hundreds of our most respectable citizens who have used it and been cured. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters," and take no other. It is not alcoholic. They are sold by all Druggists. Proprietors, Johnston, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

July2,1873eow7mos—No.3.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.—E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhea, disease of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines; such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sore eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, limbs, &c., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits.

They are entirely vegetable and free from all alcoholic stimulent and all injurious ingredients, and are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body and give health and vigor to the frame.

Beware of counterfeits. The genuine is sold only in $1 bottles.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. E. F. KUNKLE, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. [June18-4t.

New To-Day.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of GEO. HATFIELD, deceased.*]
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of George Hatfield, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. R. HATFIELD,
July2,1873. Administrator.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that a petition praying that the limits of the borough of Shade Gap, be so changed as to exclude therefrom lands belonging to the heirs of Joseph Hudson and Solomon Goshorn, will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, at the ensuing (August) term of said court.

July2,1873-5t.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that at August Sessions a petition will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Huntingdon county, praying that the charter of incorporation heretofore granted to the borough of Shade Gap may be annuled and cancelled.

July2,1873-5t.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
The undersigned, Assignee of W. A. Orbison, will expose to sale, at Dudly, on Thursday, July 17th, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described property, to-wit: All that certain lot of ground, situate in Dudley, being lot No. 5, and having thereon erected a large frame store house. Also, at the same time and place, the undivided half of a certain tract of mountain land, situate in Penn township, adjoining lands of Isaac Bowers and Grove Brothers, containing 100 acres more or less.
Terms will be made known on day of sale.

T. H. CREMER,
July2,1873-3t. Assignee.

New To-Day.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.
[*Estate of ROBERT LYTLE, deceased.*]
To John Lytle, Agency City, Iowa; Charles S. Lytle, Sacremento City, Californi; William S. Lytle, Licking county, Ohio; William P. Lytle, Robert F. Lytle and Martha R. Lytle, residences unknown; Mrs. Sarah Stitt, wife of Alexander Stitt, Alexandria; Robert Lytle, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania; S. D. Rungan, same place, who was appointed guardian of Robert F. Lytle and James Gardiner, same place, who was appointed guardian of Martha R. Lytle. Take notice that an Inquest will be held on the lands which belonged to Robert Lytle, deceased, in the borough of Alexandria, in the county of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 4th day of August, A. D., 1873, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law—at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

AMON HOUCK,
July2,1873-4t. Sheriff.

New Advertisements.

TAKE
SIMMONS'
LIVER
REGULATOR
FOR OVER FORTY YEARS THIS
PURELY VEGETABLE
LIVER MEDICINE has proved to be the
GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC
for Liver Complaint and its painful offspring, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice Billious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Chills and Fever, &c.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original Genuine Powders

THE PREPARED,

a Liquid form of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before,)....$1.00 per package.
Sent by mail..... 1.04

☞ CAUTION! ☜

Buy no powders or PREPARED SIMMONS' REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
June 11, 1873-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

NOTICE.
The Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad Company, will sell Excursion Tickets at excursion rates, to and from all points of this road, also, to all point on the Bedford & Bridgeport Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, July 3d and 4th, good to return on any day up to July 7th, inclusive.

G. F. GAGE,
General Superintendent.
Huntingdon, Pa., June 25, 1873-2t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of DAVID STEVER, deceased.*]
Letters of administration *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* upon the estate of David Stever, late of Cassville, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

JACOB STEVER,
June25,1873-6t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[*Estate of JAMES M'CALL, dec'd.*]
Letters of administration upon the estate of James M'Call, late of Henderson township, deceased, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

RACHAEL M'CALL,
ALEXANDER M'CALL,
June25,1873-6t. Administrators.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of MATTHEW TRUMAN, dec'd.*]
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, living near Eagle Foundry, P. O., on the estate of Matthew Truman, late of Tod township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN TRUMAN,
June11,1873-6t. Administrator.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!!
The GEISER SELF-REGULATING GRAIN SEPARATOR CLEANER AND BAGGER, now built under the immediate direction of the inventer, by first-class workmen and of the best material, is the only Machine that really can by *one operation thoroughly thresh and clean* Grain fit for market. For particulars apply to or address HENRY BRUMBAUGH, *James Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa.*, Agent for Blair county, S. E. of Piney Creek; Huntingdon county, S. of the Juniata river; Mifflin county to Lewistown. Repairs always on hand.

June25,1873-tf.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 B'way, N. Y., *will dispose of* 100 PIANOS & 6 ORGANS *of* FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, *including* WATERS', *at* extremely low prices for cash, *or* part *cash, and balance in* small monthly *payments*. New 7 Octave first-class PIANOES, all modern improvements, *for $175 cash. Organs $65, $75.* DOUBLE REED ORGANS, $100; 4-stop, $110; 8-stop, $125, *and upwards.*

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the most beautiful *in* style *and* perfect *in* tone ever made. *The* CONCERTO STOP *is the* best ever placed in any Organ. *It is produced by a third set of reeds* peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. Terms liberal. *ILLUSTRATED CATALO

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, July 2, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Dogs are to be taxed.

City drummers are on the wing.

Oats are of little or no account.

Col. Dorris' residence looks cozy.

Standing dickeys are fashionable.

In bloom—Chip hats and linen dusters.

The rain last week did a world of good.

A fine equestrian—Thos. Burchinell, Esq.

Church goers were numerous on Sunday.

Large and varied—Our stock of envelopes.

Maj. McMurtrie has an eye for the beautiful.

There will be an abundant crop of raspberries.

The "old toll bridge," at the west end, needs a new floor.

Everybody is going out of town to hunt the 4th of July.

No paper next week; boys are all going off on a "tare."

Drooping vegetation has been revived by the late rains.

Before we issue another paper the harvest will be reaped.

All places of business, we infer, will be closed on the 4th.

Hon. L. W. Hall and family, are spending the summer at Bedford.

Jake Zilius is building a three-story brick residence in the west end.

Heavy rains visited the upper end of the county on Saturday evening.

The press gang in the Juniata valley are going to recuperate for a week.

The heavens were brilliant with a beautiful auroral display on Thursday night.

Between the bugs and the worms the gardens are being pretty well stripped.

Our cabbage is wormy. We would like to hear from the worm confection people.

The *Monitor* took to the Woods too readily last week and got lost. Hit him again!

Miss Jennie Gephart has opened a boarding house at Bedford. We wish her success.

The Council has determined to sell its present quarters and build a new Town Hall.

"Jago," and not "Jaggerd" Forge, is located about one mile north of Spruce Creek.

Our friend Col. A. B. Cunningham, of Philadelphia, was rusticating hereaways last week.

The machinery at the Car Works runs very smoothly, and has given very little if any trouble.

Dave Black has the printers' thanks for a bunch of fragrant segars. Paul enjoyed them hugely.

Quite a large number box their kegs. They think nobody can see through that dodge. "Too thin!"

Quite a number of our leading business men were badly *stuck* in the clothes-pin business during last week.

Our young ladies are never behind the fashions—but the fashions are very much behind the young ladies.

Hon. John Scott has been attending the special term of court, at Hollidaysburg, during the last week.

Made good time and lots of noise—Colonel Williams, dog, on Sunday afternoon, with a tin kettle tied to his tail.

We would suggest a new song entitled: "Carrying home the Keg.' It would be popular on Monday mornings.

The cholera will run people out to the mountains in great numbers. A good thing for Cresson and Bedford.

Cherries were being retailed on the streets last week, at eighteen cents per quart, and they were nothing to brag on at that.

The Huntingdon Car Works have been in operation the last week. They will be run to their full capacity in a short time.

Rev. Geo. W. Zahnizer expects to be absent for the next four weeks. All the churches should close up during the heated term.

Mr. Calvin Walker, an employee of the P. R. R., had one of his feet severely injured, on Saturday last, while engaged in coupling cars.

The fire company will be accommodated with a special train, on the 4th, by the P. R. R., from this point to Hollidaysburg and return.

David Dunn, Esq., has retired from the Board of School Directors. We regret this, as he was one of the best school men in the Board.

David Anderson, of Shelby, Ohio, died at that place May 17th, 1873. He was born in this county, in 1805, and at an early day moved to Ohio.

The proprietor of the Morrison House says his business has been very much increased since the trains do not stop to take water in front of his door.

Warriorsmark township asked exonerations for the year 1872, for $11.25. This is less than any other district with an equal valuation in the county.

Gabriel Natcher, Esq., the inventor of the Electric Railroad Signal, has been quite ill for the last week or two. He received a slight stroke of paralysis.

Passengers coming west on the Pacific and going to points along the Broad Top railroad, will have forty minutes, in the future, for breakfast at this place.

Mr. Long says he ain't afraid of bees. They don't amount to anything. But Mrs. Henry's, he is willing to admit, are an exception. It was amusing to see him "git."

Joseph Mingle, Esq., is one of the efficient Supervisors of Warriorsmark township. His neighbors have confidence and bespeak the best reads they have ever had.

The proprietors of the "Arandale," at the Bedford Springs, can now accommodate at least one hundred guests. The boarding at this house has always been popular.

The fellow who rolled over into Leister's cellar, on Saturday night, no doubt exclaimed "what a fall was there, my countrymen." The beer and lager market were depressed.

The Street Commissioner is hurrying up the pavements in West Huntingdon. This is right. The sooner substantial pavements are put down the better it will be for everybody.

If anybody is out of potato bugs we can supply them at a very slight advance on cost. They are real fat ones, too. We warrant them to yield a new crop every twenty-four hours.

Kline was sighting at the car works the other day. That fellow has such a *taking* way with him that we wouldn't be surprised if he would be offering them for sale some of these days.

The Hollidaysburg *Standard* is receiving X tra attention for a little negligence in failing to supply a promised X. Oh Traugh! Send us an X or a XX or we perish! We will take a XXX when we meet in Cambria.

Dr. B. B. Hamlin, now stationed at Chambersburg, spent several days with his numerous friends here last week. The Doctor is erecting a very comfortable tenant house, for the accommodation of several families, on Washington street.

The School Directors, it is reported, have purchased four lots, fronting on Moore street, in West Huntingdon, from S. T. Brown, Esq., upon which they intend to erect a school building. What is to be the character of the building we have not learned.

A short distance above M'Veytown, one day last week, a spark from a locomotive was communicated to a car containing nearly seventy barrels of oil. The car with it, and two or three other cars, were destroyed. The loss was about six thousand dollars.

The pupils of the Huntingdon Academy, seconded by their accomplished teacher, Prof. James A. Stephens, held a pic-nic in Burchinell's Grove, on Saturday. Everything passed off pleasantly. The Academy has closed until the first Monday in September.

Bottled beer is no doubt a good thing, but it would be a very disagreeable affair to be carrying several bottles, beneath your arm, wrapped up in paper, and have one explode just as you are passing a crowd of people coming home from church on Sunday. It would be provoking.

On Friday last three stock cars took fire below the gas works, and a cry of "fire" was raised which brought out the fire company very promptly. The engine was soon in position and a stream of water was turned upon the flames. The lower portions of the cars were saved so that very little delay was experienced. The boys did splendid work, and we have no doubt the Pennsylvania Company will appreciate their services.

The chronic grumblers at the taxes are busy plying their vocation. Taxes are always too high for them. If they lived in Mexico or portions of Italy where both life and property are at the mercy, in a great measure, of brigands, they would say very little about paying a few dollars to live in perfect security. Pay your taxes and be thankful! There is no country in the world where you could enjoy so much personal liberty at so little expense for protection.

A few days ago while on a visit to Huntingdon, a flourishing town on the Juniata, this State, we had occasion to visit a very old cemetery, where we noticed a moss-covered head stone, the letters upon which were so nearly obliterated that the services of an "Old Mortality" seemed to be needed to rechisel the words. Patient study, however, enabled us to decipher the tale it meant to tell: "Here lieth the body of Amy Major, who departed this life March 26, 1792. Suffice it to say she was an honest woman—the *second* noblest work of God."—*Scranton Times.*

Mr. E. L. Russ, who was for a number of years connected with the Harrisburg *Telegraph* Job Office, and who is experienced and thoroughly skilled in his profession, is now in charge of the JOURNAL Job Office, and is prepared to do all kinds of Job work in a manner that cannot be surpassed by any of the regular city Job Offices. This is the first time in the history of the printing business in this place, that one who has spent much of a lifetime, exclusively devoted to Job Printing, has been engaged here. We hope this liberal enterprise will be duly appreciated by our people, and that all those who have Job work to do will give us a trial. tf.

There was a large circus at Everett the other day. A small boy, prior to its coming, boy like, importuned his mother for a quarter to go, but his Ma couldn't see it; however, she proposed to bake him a lot of pies and in case he sold them he was to have the money. It was a bargain. The pies were baked, the show came to town, the boy perambulated the streets, but no one appeared to be hungry.—The hour arrived for the performance. The boy presented himself at the entrance and the showman demanded his quarter. The boy proposed to go in and sell his pies and come back and pay his admission fee. This was satisfactory. Once inside he strode up to where the large elephant was chained, and putting his basket to one side he stood and gazed listlessly at the huge creature. In the meantime a baby elephant scented his basket and helped himself and was not detected until he was scooping up the last morsel. The boy, frightened out of his wits, seized his basket and made for the entrance. The showman stopped him and demanded his quarter. The boy, seeing how the case stood, explained: "The little elephant just put out his gum hose and gobbled them all up!"

It was down at Allenville where a couple of gay and festive grand-sons go to visit an aged grandmother, whose cellar is always amply supplied with the best of wine, that the following was perpetrated: A few weeks since these noble scions visited their indulgent grandpa-ri-ent, anticipating a great outpouring of the tempting fluid. Much to their disappointment, however, the kind old lady never said wine once. They may have thought it awful long between drinks. Certainly her indifference was becoming intolerable. Others, not of the family, dropped in and were in the way. Something must be done to break up the long dry spell. At last the boys determined to make a raid upon the cellar and wet their whistles. The one stood guard and the other investigated. It was as dark as Erebus. A barrel was found with a spicket in the proper place. This must be it! An old dipper was brought into requisition, and filled with the fluid. Then the thirsty fellows began to strive for the first drink. The one snatched a sup, and the other gulphed down a half pint. "Holy Moses, it is vinegar!" they ejaculated, simultaneously, and frightened the old lady half to death, who had just entered the cellar with a candle from an opposite direction! As soon as she recovered sufficiently to speak she wanted to know what on earth they were doing there, when she was quietly informed that they were "Just t-r-y-i-n-g h-e-r v-i-n-e-g-a-r!"

THE DARK SIDE OF NEW YORK LIFE AND ITS CRIMINAL CLASSES FROM FIFTH AVENUE DOWN TO THE FIVE POINTS.—The "Dark Side of New York life" will be published in twenty semi-monthly numbers at 10 cents, and can be had at all news-stores in the United States. The work will give a description of the dark side of New York life as it really is; it will confine itself strictly to the truth, and will give a number of the most interesting cases which bear upon the subject of which the work treats and which are taken from the Records of the courts, of the notes of the detectives, and from other authentic sources. The work will prove to be interesting reading not only to the population of the Metropolis itself, but to the people all over the United States; but it is not only intended to offer interesting reading; its purpose is also to benefit the reader while instructing him. Few only, even of those residing in New York, know the danger which surround and await them and theirs in New York daily, aye hourly. Hundreds and thousands of persons, living at a distance from the Metropolis and coming to New York on business have fallen victims to crime in various forms, because they were unaware of the dangers which beset them on their arrival, and again: many people, living in different parts all over the United States, who never set eyes on the city of New York and who do not intend to do so, have been victimized in different ways by the many hundreds of swindlers, who make New York their headquarters for their illegitimate operations which they have succeeded in extending all over the country. He who has read this work, will have derived the benefit of obtaining a full knowledge of New York and the doings of its dangerous classes.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
for the weekending June 28, 1873	7878
Same date last year	4579
Increase for week	3293
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	228,510
Same date last year	148,843
Increase for year 1873	76,667

A BLOODY RECORD.—*Murder of a Contractor on the Pennsylvania Railroad—A Westmoreland County Man Slaughtered—Money the Object in Both Cases—Suicide of One of the Guilty Parties—An Accomplice Confesses.*

The people of Spring Mills have been agitated for some time past by the story of two murders and a suicide in their quiet neighborhood. In April last, it will be remembered that we published an account of the suicide of one Mr. Young, under circumstances that afforded no satisfactory explanation. He was a young man highly respected, with fair prospects and good health. But one day he went into the woods, cut open an artery in his arm, and by holding it open with a stick, succeeded in puting an end to his life. It was not known that just before the suicide Young was sent for by a young friend named Kenley, and a private interview took place, but the object of the conference or what was there communicated was not known, and was not supposed to have any connection with Young's last fatal act. But soon after his death, Kenley, who had been convinced that he could not recover, sent for Dr. Van Valzah of Spring Mills and made a most startling confession of two murders, in which he and Young and two other men had participated. The first murder was committed last fall, the victim being a contractor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose name we have not learned. He appeared in the place with about two thousand dollars, and these four young men enticed him into a restaurant kept by one of their number, and after making him stupid with drink, knocked out his brains with an axe and took his money. Then they sunk his body in a deep sink hole in Spring creek. The second murder was committed in March or April last, a short time before the confession. The victim in this instance was a gentleman from Westmoreland county, who had previously purchased Moat's Mill in Penn's valley. The particulars of this murder are not given. The man was traced by his friends as far as Center Hall on his way to the mill, with a sum of money which he intended to use in making a payment upon the property. Since their disappearance at the time their respective murders are said to have been committed, neither of these men have been heard from. Since Kenley's confession the other two men have disappeared from the this place. Kenley is recovering, and will probably have to answer for his share in the two crimes that he so freely confessed. His statement has not been made public in detail, and we are able to give only this brief outline which is the substance of the common talk in the neighborhood.—*Lock Haven Republican.*

PISCATORY.—While at Birmingham last week we visited the fish pond of Mr. Gororge W. Owens, which is situated in the ravine below his residence on the North-west side of the town. The pond is about 40 feet wide, 60 feet long, and four feet deep. Is supplied with water from a spring five rods above. The pond was built and supplied with trout in 1870. It now contains about seven hundred fish from three to fifteen inches in length, and pobably a thousand smaller ones. Mr. Owens informs us that as the stock increases he will increase the number of ponds, there being room for several in the same ravine below the one that is now erected. To prevent the pond from overflowing, on either side are ditches which come together at a point above where the water heads, by means of which the water flowing into the ravine during a freshet is carried around the pond, thus keeping the water in the pond not only at its ordinary height, but almost as clear as in the dryest season. In an old spring house Mr. Owens has a hatching trough which he uses for the artificial convertion of eggs into fish. From this house down to the principal pond, a distance of three or four rods, are a number of rests (small ponds) all of which are full of the smaller fish, which pass down as they grow, finally landing in the large pond when big enough to prevent being "gobbled up" by the grown fish. He has not yet taken any fish out of the pond and does not intend to reduce the stock by fishing them out for a year or two yet. Mr. Owens has given the theoretical study of fish culture special attention, and his practical experience has proved a success. He takes much pleasure in explaining to visitors—who are always welcome—the mode of hatching and raising the "speckeled beauties." About six inches of water supplies the pond. To explain: For instance, a board is placed across the stream to form a small dam, out of this board is cut a piece, say six inches wide and an inch in depth, and if all the water passes through this opening and just fills it, you have six inches of water. The fish are fed with chopped meat, liver, lights, angle worms, etc. In size, the yearlings are from one to two inches long, and very slender; at two years they are from three to four inches in length and better proportioned, and at the age of about five years the most healthy ones are from twelve to fifteen inches in length, and fully developed in thickness.—*Tyrone Herald.*

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending JUNE 3, 1873, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Iron Post for Wire Fence, Daniel Kaufman, Boiling Springs; Reed Organ, Andreas J. Sorensen, Erie; Measuring Funnel, John K. Cohie and David H. Shartzer, West Hempfield township, Lancaster co.; Washing Machine, Melvin N. Lovell, Erie, Mail Bag Fastening, Brice X. Blair, Huntingdon; Apparatus for Assorting Nails, John Coyne Pittsburg; Animal Trap, John Gould, Clinton; Sad, Fluting and Band Irons, Austin S. Mann, Pittsburg; Gas Retort, Joseph D. Patton, Trevorton; Harvester, Wm. K. Rairigh, Plumbville; Harvester, do. do.; Dumping Apparatus, Geo. W. Reed, Middlesex; Sled Brake, Joseph Slater, Sandy Lake; Hose Coupling, Thomas J. Trupp, Williamsport; Method and Means of Increasing the Capacity of Oil Wells, Edward A. L. Roberts, Titusville; Device for Steaming Oil Wells, Thos. B. Crothers, Oil City; Railroad Car, Isaiah G. McFarlane, Wilkinsburg; Reverberatory Furnace, Hugh McDonald, Pittsburg; Molasses Pitcher, Homer Wright, Pittsburg; Separator for Iron and other Ores, Alex. Goodhart, Newville; Puddling Furnace, John Heatly, Harrisburg; Washing Machine, Joseph Hoover, Lancaster; Fire and Burgler Proof Safe, Benj. Howard, St. Clair; Shirt Bosom Lupport, Israel L. Landis, Lancaster; Washing Machine, Lemuel Reed, Allegheny; Scraper, Alban H. Reed, Brandywine Manor.

THE POTATO BUGS.—Paris green, which can be procured at any drug store, is sure death to potato bugs. It may be applied as a powder mixed with flour in proportions of one part of Paris geeen to eight or ten of flour, and sifted on the vines when wet with dew. Five cents worth will suffice for one row of potatoes three hundred feet in length. Another method is to dissolve it in water. If the Paris green be a good, pure article, two-thirds of a teaspoonful to ten quarts of water would be suitable preportions. This can be used by sprinkling on the potato vines in any weather or any time in the day. In using it, all should remember that it is a deadly poison, composed of arsenic and copperas, and is dangerous, especially when used as a powder. In this state it is so volatile that it is inhaled into the lungs, and frequent cases are reported where it has caused serious sickness. Care should also be exercised to prevent its getting into the eyes or any out sore.—*Exchange.*

Buy the HOWE if you want the BEST Sewing Machine. Strong and durable. Call at Brown's Carpet Store. [jy2-2t

THE FISH COMMISSION.—*Is it a Humbug?*—The Lancaster *Express* says: "Although the law does not allow the Fish Commissioners any salary, our legislators very generously allow a sum to pay their necessary expenses. When these little bills come to be audited, it will be found that they cover the major portion of the appropriation. Neither of these Commissioners have any knowledge of the propagation of fish, and at least one them is scarcely able to write or even read what others have written upon the subject. Every week we hear of a special car passing over the road to Marietta with these gentlemen, accompanied, of course, by half a dozen from Lancaster, who are fond of champagne and trout, both of which are supplied by one of the Commissioners, in a delightful retreat in the neighborhood of Marietta. No one supposes that the railroad company furnish their palace cars for nothing, and it is generally supposed that the champagne will be included among the et ceteras. In a few days these gentlemen of leisure intend to visit the fisheries at Columbia dam, for observation and pleasure."

THE CHOLERA REMEDY.—Owing to the carelessness of the printer, the prescription which is an absolute specific for the prevention of Asiatic cholera if taken when the looseness of the bowels is first noticed, and is good at any stage of the disease, was not as clear as we intended.

We repeat it here:

Tinct. Opii,
" Cabsici,
" Rhei co,
" Menth pip,
" Campho.

Mix equal parts each.

As already explained, it consists of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium, red peper, rhubarb, pepermint and camphor, and the dose is ten to thirty drops in two or three teaspoonfuls of water.—*Journal of Commerce.*

LOOK! LOOK!!—A Rare chance for buying out a Store that is doing a good business, in the best business location, and in a Railroad town. Possession given whenever desired between this and September. Best of reasons given for selling. For particulars, address

MERCHANTS,
2t. Tyrone, Pa.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

NOTICE.—The citizens of Huntingdon can buy all kinds of new vegetables, fresh, off W. H. Rodgers' market car, at the freight depot, on Thursday, July 3d, and each succeeding Thursday. *

Twenty-nine styles of Rocking Chairs, for young and old, at Brown & Tyhurst's Furniture Store. [jy2-2t

Brown & Tyhurst are doing a rushing business in the furniture line. Call there for bargains. [jy2-1t

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.

Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can proeure one, at one-half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

Brown's Carpet Store. [jy.2,1t.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

From Orbisonia.

ORBISONIA, June 21, 1873.

Editor Journal:—Exeuse the liberty I have taken in thus addressing a line to you from the house of the "Cromwells"—from the sacred soil whereupon "Old Grandfather Cromwell" first breathed the breath of life, and where his youthful son "Peter" has flourished as a local itemizer. Yes, sir, I am right among the literary *bon mote* of "the lower end," having arrived here a day or two ago, and there can be no idea of the prosperity of Orbisonia, the improvements, the enterprise, the stirring energy of its inhabitants. Well, may the "Cromwells," the "Nick Whiffles," and the "Nicholas Nickelbys" strike bold attitudes and aspire high in the literary atmosphere; being a resident of Orbisonia is sufficient recommendation for the truth, veracity and prominence of the astute author of almost anything in the news line.

Now as we have heard so much of this flourishing borough, by insiders, let an outsider give his opinion of the town. Then, in the first place, I would state that by the stage-road the borough of Orbisonia is situated just ten miles from Mt. Union, (the stage company call it eleven miles and charge 75 cents, or as they claim seven cents per mile, and are so liberal as to throw in the extra mile) four miles south of Shirleysburg, and six miles east of Scottsville or "Three Springs," as some delight to call one or two houses located at a very peculiarly situated spot where a spring of *physic water* gushes forth to the amazement of owners of that particular tract of *mineral land*, so-called. As Orbisonia is my present subject I will try to stick as close as possible to it, and for that purpose would say, without fear of contradiction, that more improvements, buildings, stores, hotels, (option fellows) churches, blacksmith shops, barber shops, groceries, confectionary shops, "ice cream premises" and "Johnnies" have gone up, opened, started, and in contemplation, and in process of erection, than has been the case in any town or corporation within a radius of *three miles* of the place. Already the city can boast of two first-class country hotels—the Exchange and Eagle—kept by gentlemen who thoroughly believe in the "local option law," that is they think that sending for kegs—say five or ten gallons—is altogether "optional" with themselves. They both know "how to keep a hotel," and they do it. Of wholesale and retail stores they have about fifty-three in flourishing condition, including those that are either under course of construction or talked of—which is all the same. The population at present might be about 2,000; that, of course, includes those connected with public works. Lots are going up—that is they are going up toward the furnace, as well as up in price.—Lots that could have been purchased, two or three years ago, for $50 now bring from $150 to $250.

There is a little "Omaha and Council Bluffs controversy" here, owing to claims for the General Railroad Depot. Orbisonia wants it on the north side of the river Blacklog, while the railroad and the citizens of Dewecsville, Constableburg and Rayeronia have an idea that it would be greatly to their advantage to have the depot on the west side of the Blacklog. It is now generally supposed that the depot will be built on the west side.

The contractors at the Rock Hill Iron & Coal Company were somewhat annoyed a day or two ago, by some of their men going on a strike for higher wages. They were getting $1.90 per day and struck for $2,00 and $2.25. The contractors concluded that they did not want them, so that was the end of the strike.

"Bub" Chaplin is fiddling here.

Arrangements are being made to start a newspaper at this place about September next. It is to be called *The Orbisonia Argus*, and will be "independent in politics." The citizens are looking forward with pride to that time when they can have a medium through which to announce to the world the greatness of their locality. Society is rather of a *gossiping* nature. It takes a good batch of news, but a very short period to be thoroughly circulated—hence the want of a newspaper. It will save a great deal of wind on the part of some of the newsmongers of the present dey and the present town.

Upon the whole, Mr. Editor, Orbisonia is a delightful place to live in. Good, clever, church members, from three or four denominations. Fat, hearty, robust, rosy-cheeked, laughing girls, from "sweet sixteen" up to sour forty-five. Here is the place for marriageable young men; quite a number have "hooked on," and still there are more left of the same kind. Here, too, you get your good country butter and fresh milk, your home-made cheese and country-cured ham, your old-fashioned apple dumplings, plum duff and rheubarb pie.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, if there is any one spot, more than another, upon this earth, where I would wish to die, it is Orbisonia, as the devil is too busy with the living to take any notice of the dead. I would be safe.

VIATOR.

ORBISONIA, June 23th, 1873.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL: *Dear Sir*:—I see from the last JOURNAL that you have a sour-kraut or lager beer correspondent at this place, so I suppose you will care but little now about my communications. But, Mr. Editor, you must not despise the day of small things. Remember I am but a boy, and if my letters are not just so interesting now they may get more interesting after a while. Remember you were a boy once yourself. I still hope you will allow me to write you a letter occasionally, to let you know how matters and things are moving in this place, and also to keep you posted in regard to our family.

The work of building the furnaces is still progressing. It is thought that the R. R. will be completed to this place again August. I will give them till September, and, from present indications, if the Locomotive whistles here again the middle of September, I will say well done. I was no little diverted with the description of that "big bottle" by your Three Springs correspondent. This is a great place for bottles, but I think we have none so large as that one. I wonder if Barnum won't try to get that bottle and exhibit it. I think he could make money out of it. There is a good deal more business done here in bottles and whiskey, than I like to see. We have one man here so fond of whiskey that he says he don't want his friends to bury him when he dies; says he would much rather be put away in alcohol. I think the friends will gratify him in this matter, and as he is quite a small man it will not take much alcohol to do it. But grandfather says if he dies as he has lived, he thinks *ice* will suit him much better than *alcohol* after death.

A good many here are complaining about the high prices of boarding at the hotels in Huntingdon since the Local Option act passed. Grandfather says he is no prophet, but he will venture to say that a number of our store-keepers, physicians, and hotel keepers will find boarding in Huntingdon after the August Court at as reasonable rates as they can ask it, and if they should not be just so well pleased with their boarding place, they may find it difficult to change it. Now this may seem hard to those whiskey dealers, but grandfather says "as a man makes his bed so he must lie."

I see little or no change on my grandfather since I wrote you before; his health is good for a man of his age. The only wonder to me is how he can do with so little sleep, ever since he had that first bad dream about his friend (the Professor) he is afraid to go to bed and when he does chance to fall asleep for a few minutes, he is all the time talking in his sleep about the Professor and the *bad place*, and sometimes he swears, too. This he learned from reading the *Globe*, I suppose. I always thought that grandfather was a very good man, and he may be yet. I suppose he will not be held accountable for what he says in his sleep. I believe I have nothing more of interest to communicate at this time. Truly yours, PETER CROMWELL.

P. S.—I sleep in the same room with grandfather, and just as I was going to sleep last night, he waked up and called at the top of his voice, "Peter, Peter, who was it that killed Pierce?" I said nothing, and he soon was snoring again. So you see my chances for sleeping are not very good.

P. C.

The East Broad Top Railroad.

MOUNT UNION, June 30, 1873.

The summer (colic) days have come, the warmest of the year; and they are the days when it is the hardest to muster energy sufficient to write an article for a newspaper. The numerous writers who, during the winter past, helped to make the JOURNAL interesting by contributing to its columns locals and articles in the shape of local correspondence, have one by one ceased to indite epistles for the benefit of the great public. The approaching harvest time may have called them to the performance of more important duties; or, perchance, the villages and valleys of Huntingdon county may have been all described by this time, leaving nothing more to be written. Certainly the reader of our county papers during the year past should by this time, have become acquainted with every part of the county, and with the greater part of the people dwelling therein.

But one place has been slighted—very much slighted; and that is the borough next to Huntingdon in population, in prominence of position, in prospects and promises—Mt. Union. Not a writer, so far as we remember, has attempted a description of Mt. Union; and the casual reader of the county papers might imagine that this town is located in some other county. It will be our province in the course of this correspondence to take some space in describing the place, and in enumerating its prospects and business advantages; but first we will have to treat of the matter most interesting to the people of the county, viz: the East Broad Top Railroad.

On the eastern slope of the Broad Top Mountain lies several thousand acres of valuable coal land, now owned by the heirs of Edward Roberts, Sr., late of Philadelphia deceased. Though there is as good coal and as much of it to be found on the eastern as on the western side of Broad Top Mountain, but little coal has ever been taken out, because there was no way of transporting it to a market. Among the hills and valleys east and northeast of the Broad Top Mountain may be found large quantities of the best iron ore, and limestone in abundance. The design was found by the East Broad Top Railroad & Coal Company of making a railroad from this coal region to a convenient shipping point on the P. R. R., of running it through the most available iron and limestone country, and then, having all the conveniences at hand, to carry on the manufacture of iron on the line of their own road, and ship away the manufactured iron instead of the crude material. The E. B. T. R., therefore is built for the especial "use and behoof" of the company building it, and not for the purpose of making money by carrying passengers and collecting tolls on freight. At the same time all that can be done to make the road a source of convenience and use to the citizens residing within the reach of it will be done by the obliging managers.

Some preliminary surveys upon the proposed route were made five or six years ago. Two years ago work was begun more in earnest; in August, 1872 the first division of the road, extending from Mt. Union to Orbisonia was let to contractors, to be completed as soon as circumstances would permit. But "circumstances" don't always permit things to be done just as soon as people would like. It was impossible to get enough—and the inclemency of weather during the winter and spring retarded the work a great deal. The road was to have been completed to Orbisonia by the first of April. It is now the end of June, and the laying of the rails has only been fairly begun.

The surveys upon the second and third divisions were completed and let by contract in January last; and the work is being driven as fast as it can be done. There is and has been a scarcity of hands all along the line of the road. The road would have been now much nearer completion if enough force could have been got to carry on the work faster. Men in want of stedy outdoor employment cannot do better than to apply almost anywhere along this route. Wages two dollars per day. After the road is finished there will still be plenty of demand for labor to keep the road in repair, to build furnaces and run them, to get out iron ore, limestone, coal, &c.

The E. B. T. R. R. & C. C., is justly considered a very solid and reliable company, representing, as it does, from twelve to twenty millions of capital. Wm. A. Ingham of Philadelphia is president of the company and Edward Roberts, Jr., Treasurer. The road is being built under the superintendence of Col. A. W. Sims, Chief Engineer. Col. Sims has had many years experience as an engineer having assisted in the construction of various railroads in Pennsylvania, Virginia and other parts of the United States. Having built and managed the Toronto and Nipissing Narrow Gauge Railway, one of the first narrow gauge roads made, he is, by his experience thus gained, specially qualified for the duties devolving upon him as Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the E. B. T. R. R., a narrow gauge road.

We are all curious to know something about narrow gauge railroads, because the making of such railroads is something new—a kind of innovation upon old established rules. People, who don't know anything about railroads think that narrow gauge roads will not be as safe to travel on as broadguage roads. The cars, they say will be too small to ride in with any degree of comfort; and the wheels are so close together that the cars may upset at any time, and persons on and about them will be in continual peril. It is the intention of the writer to show to such that the E. B. T. R. R., will be pleasanter and safer to travel upon than probably any railroad in the State, and that it will be one of the best built and best manged roads of all the short lines in the country.

The road bed will be solid and substantial. The embankments are broad and well packed. This is an advantage gained by making the road slowly. Wherever filling up was required the clay has had time to settle and solidify. Any one who has seen how much trouble is being taken to ballast the road well with stones after the track is laid, and how the ballast is hammered under and about the ties until they seemed to be wedged into their places, will not have any uneasiness about the solidity of the ties the foundations upon which the rails are laid. The rails, which are of steel, are nearly as heavy as the rails on the common broad guage roads—weighing forty pounds to the yard. The spikes are proportionately heavy, and the joint fastening or chairs are of the most approved pattern. There are but few tressles on the line of this road, and they are neither long nor high; and they are so well built that no one need fear to cross them. The tiny trains that are to run over them can never brake through, while they be not rotten. On the H. & B. T. R. R., which is a broad gague road, and on which heavy engines compare for strength and durability to the tressels on this narrow guage road. After the road has been completed the tressles will be filled up as soon as practicable. The bridges will be Howe Truss, and will be very substantial.

Add to all this the fact that the managers and employees of the road are generally men of long experience on railroads, and one ought to feel a considerable degree of safety in travelling on such a road. Then it being a road of a different gauge from other railroads in its vicinity, none but its own cars can run on it; and the cars and engines will all be new, and they are built in the best and most durable manner. There will be no old cars, ready to fall to pieces at any time, nor any old engines ready to be blown up on short notice. The cars will all have a uniform style of coupling; and we will not expect to see so many hands mashed in coupling cars. As the wheels are low and the cars very close to the rails, brakemen will run but little risk in getting on and off at any time. Trains on this road will not be run nearly so fast as trains are run on the P. R. R. This is an additional argument in favor of the safety of travel on this road. At the same time the trains will run as fast as there will be any need for on a short line.

The grading of the first division has been nearly completed; and the laying of the track has been begun in earnest. As yet, but a mile of track has been laid, besides sidings in the car yard, but now there are two construction trains, and a strong gang of men at work track laying; and it will not be many weeks before the "shrill whistle" of the iron pony will reverberate from the hills surrounding Orbisonia, the Altoona of the road, and her sister city "Rock Hill."

In a future letter we propose to give some statistical comparisons between broad and narrow gauge railroads. UNALOSA.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

HUNTINGDON, PA., July 1, 1873.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 50
Extra Flour	7 50
Family Flour	8 50
Red Wheat	1 50
White Wheat	1 60
Bark per cord	8 00
Barley	65
Butter	15
Blooms ₱ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₱ pound	25
Beans ₱ bushel	2 00
Beef	7½ 8
Cloverseed ₱ 64 pounds	4 00
Corn ₱ bushel on ear	55
Corn shelled	65
Chickens ₱ lb	8
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	1 75
Candles ₱ lb	12½
Cranberries ₱ quart	18
Dried Apples ₱ lb	6
Dried Cherries ₱ lb	6
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	18
Feathers	80
Flaxseed ₱ bushel	1 25
Hops ₱ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	8
Side	8
Hay ₱ ton	15 00
Lard ₱ lb new	11
Large onions ₱ bushel	1 50
Oats	38
Potatoes ₱ bushel	50@60
Plaster ₱ ton ground	13 00
Rags	3
Rye	75
Rye Chop ₱ cwt	2 00
Rye Straw ₱ bundle	15
Wool washed	40@45
Wool unwashed	30

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1873.

The Cotton market is fair for prime grades, but there is very little doing. Small sales of middlings at 20¾@21¼c for upland and gulf.

No. 1 quercitron bark is scarce, and commands $35 per ton.

In the provision market there is no improvement to notice. We quote mess pork at $17.25@17.50; beef hams at $30; hams in pickle at 11¼@12¼c; do smoked at 14@15c; shoulders in salt at 6¼c, and do. smoked at 8¼c. Lard sells at 9c.

There is a moderate inquiry for flour from the home trade, but prices are decidedly in favor of the buyers. About 3000 barrels city mills sold on private terms, and 600 barrels in lots at $4@4.25 for superfine; $4.50@5 for extras; $6.12½@6.75 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family; $7@7.75 for Minnesota do. do.; $8.75@8.25 for Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, do. do.; and $8.50@10 for high grades. Rye flour is quoted at $4.25@4.50.

The movements in the wheat market are of a limited character. Sales of prime winter red at $1.60; amber at $1.62@1.65; and white at $1.64@1.75. Rye is nominal. Corn meets with a fair inquiry, and 5,000 bushels sold at 56c for yellow, 54c for western mixed, and 30@45 for damaged. Oats are unchanged. Sales of western at 45@47c, and mixed at 41@43c.

Marriages.

HULL—MORROWS.—On the 12th inst., at the residence of Samuel Bowman, Esq., near Burnt Cabins, by the Rev. J. Smith Gorden, Mr. Wm. S. Hull to Miss Urilla N. Morrows, both of Huntingdon county, Pa.

Deaths.

HOCKENBERRY.—Near Three Springs, Huntingdon county, May 10, Mrs. Grace Hockenberry, aged 94 years.

HATFIELD.—In Huntingdon, on the 24th inst., Geo. Hatfield, foreman of the Huntingdon Coal Warf, and who had spent 21 years in the employ of the P. R. R., aged 66 years.

Announcements.

The following are our terms for announcing candidates, and in all cases the cash must accompany the order: Senate and Assembly, $5; Treasurer, $4; County Commissioner, $3; Director of the Poor and Auditor, $2.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce the name of Capt. WILLIAM K. BURCHINELL, of Huntingdon, for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce the name of T. W. MONTGOMERY, of Neff's Mills, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Maj. J. A. MCPHERRAN, of Alexandria, for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

I announce to the Republicans of Huntingdon County, that I am a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and most respectfully solicit their approval and support. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with honesty and fidelity.

A. TYHURST.

To the Republicans of Huntingdon county:

The undersigned takes this opportunity of announcing himself as a

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Sheep After Shearing.

After a sheep has lost its fleece, the skin of the animal becomes very sensitive to the heat of a scorching sun, or the chill of a cold storm. To be convinced of this, and the importance of making some extra exertion for the comfort of the animals, it is only necessary to visit the field where the flock is kept, when the day is hot or immoderately cold, and witness the discomfort manifested. In either case the sheep will be found seeking shelter, panting or shivering, and of course suffering severely.

Probably the most economical mode of protecting the flock is to turn them into the woods, or into a field a part of which is covered by forest trees. Here, in a hot day, they are shielded from the sun, and in a cold storm get some protection. It is better, however, when a cold storm approaches, to drive the flock up, and keep them in the barn until the weather is suitable for them to go out again.

It will be remembered that but a few years ago, thousands of sheep were killed in Northern Ohio, by a cold storm some time in June. Farmers at that time, who were thoughtful enough to care for their flocks, saved them, and the lesson learned then should be remembered. It is not frequent that we have summer storms severe enough to kill sheep outright. unless, perhaps, it be a few old "pelters," yet that is no argument against giving them protection, for when an animal suffers from any cause, it declines in flesh, health and strength.

At this season it is particularly important that ewes with lambs be given all the advantage possible, for they have two lives to support, and the draft upon their system is heavy enough without being subjected to endurances which might, with care, be averted.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Cost and Profit.

Some person who has been comparing figures on the subject says there seems to be a prospect of an important collapse in the price of certain kinds of machinery. It had been discovered, for instance, that the sewing machines, whose manufacture has enriched a dozen or more collossal companies, cost but fifteen dollars each, and are sold for sixty dollars and over. Now that the patents which protected and sustained these monopolies have expired, heavy companies are being organized to manufacture sewing machines at the cheaper rate. Similarly, the farmers are finding that they are paying a large bonus to manufacturers for their farming machinery. The Illinois railroad quarrel has brought out a correspondent who has been investigating the actual cost of certain farming implements, and comparing that with the prices paid by the farmers. The result is stated as follows:

	Cost.	Paid.
One McCormick reaper..	$45	$217
One Beloit reaper.....	45	180
Gratiotia seeder.....	25	75
Sulky Rake.....	20	45
One fanning mill.....	10	25
Four plows, each.....	10	85
Total.....	$200	$697

Which gives a profit of $497, on $200 worth of machinery. As the above figures were taken from the sworn testimony of McCormick himself, as given before the congressional investigating committee, they are entitled to credence until disproved.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Sawdust for Stables.

A correspondent of the London *Field* says: I litter the horses on it to a depth of nine inches, raking off the damp and soiled surface every morning, and spreading evenly a little fresh, removing the whole four or five times a year. Its advantages appear to be many, of which I will state a few, which give it, in my estimation, its greatest superiority over straw. It is much cleaner, and more easily arranged; and, of course, much cheaper at first cost, making, in the end, excellent manure. It is peculiarly beneficial to the feet, affording them a cool, porous stuffing, a substitute for the soil of earth we always find in the hoofs of a horse at grass, and presents the nearest resemblance to a horse's natural footing—the earth. We never had a diseased foot since the introduction of sawdust in the stable, now some years since. Horses bedded on sawdust are freer from dust and stains than when in ordinary litter; simply because sawdust is a better absorbent, perhaps, and testify their approval of it by frequently lying down for hours in the day. It has also the recommendation of being uneatable—an advantage which all in charge of horses with the habit of eating their litter will admit.

Lime and Salt.

Prof. Johnson recommends for fertilizing purposes to mix one bushel of salt and two bushels of dry lime under cover, and allow the mixture to decompose gradually, thus forming chemical union. For this purpose the mixture should be made six weeks before use, or still better, two or three months, the heap being turned over occasionally. This salt and lime mixture when applied at the rate of twenty or thirty bushels per acre, forms an excellent top-dressing for many crops. It acts powerfully on the vegetable matter of soils; fifty-six bushels applied to turnips have produced as large a crop as barnyard manure. It is destructive to grubs and insects in the soil. Like salt it attracts moisture from the air, and is useful against drouth. Its decomposing power is remarkable, and if three or four bushels of it are mixed with a load of muck, the latter will be thus thoroughly powerded.

WASHING BUTTER.—A lady correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* took a churning and washed half of it in three waters, the other half she worked without washing. She put the butter on the table three times when she had company, not telling them which she washed. All at table said the washed butter had a better color and was sweeter. Some of them were as good butter makers as she was acquainted with.

United States Laws.

(Published by Authority.)

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 27.]

AN ACT revising and amending the laws relative to the mints, assay-offices, and coinage of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the mint of the United States is hereby established as a bureau of the Treasury Department, embracing in its organization and under its control all mints for the manufacture of coin, and all assay offices for the stamping of bars, which are now or which may be hereafter authorized by law. The chief officer of the said bureau shall be denominated the Director of the Mint, and shall be under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five year, unless sooner removed by the President, upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate.

SEC. 2. That the Director of the Mint shall have the general supervision of all the mints and assay offices, and shall make an annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury of their operations, at the close of each fiscal year, and from time to time such additional reports, setting forth the operations and condition of such institutions, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall require, and shall lay before him the annual estimates for their support. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint the number of clerks, classified according to law, necessary to discharge the duties of said bureau.

SEC. 3. That the officers of each mint shall be a superintendent, an assayer, a melter and refiner, and a coiner, and for the mint at Philadelphia, an engraver, all to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 4. That the superintendent of each mint shall have the control thereof, the superintendence of the officers and persons employed therein, and the supervision of the business thereof, subject to the approval of the Director of the Mint, to whom he shall make reports at such times and according to such forms as the Director of the Mint may prescribe, which shall exhibit in detail, and under appropriate heads, the deposits of bullion, the amount of gold, silver, and minor coinage, and the amount of uparted, standard and refined bars issued, and such other statistics and information as may be required. From the report of the assayer and the weight of the bullion, he shall compute the value of each deposit, and also the amount of the charges or deductions, if any, of all which he shall give a detailed memorandum to the depositor; and he shall also give at the same time, under his hand, a certificate of the net amount of the deposit, to be paid in coins or bars of the same species of bullion as that deposited, the correctness of which certificate shall be verified by the assayer, who shall countersign the same; and in all cases of transfer of coin or bullion, he shall give and receive vouchers, stating the amount and the particular character of such coin or bullion. He shall also appoint all assistants, clerks, (one of whom shall be designated "chief clerk,") and workmen employed under his superintendence; but no person shall be appointed to employment in the offices of the assayer, melter and refiner coiner or engraver, except on the recommendation and nomination in writing of those officers respectively; and he shall forthwith report to the Director of the Mint the names of all persons appointed by him, the duties to be performed, the rate of compensation, the appropriation from which compensation is to be made, and the grounds of the appointment; and if the Director of the Mint shall disapprove the same, the appointment shall be vacated.

SEC. 5. That the assayer shall assay all metals and bullion whenever such assays are required in the operations of the mint; he shall also make assays of coin or samples of bullion whenever required by the superintendent.

SEC. 6. That the melter and refiner shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form ingots of standard silver or gold, and alloys for minor coinage, suitable for the coiner, from the metals legally delivered to him for that purpose; and shall also execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form bars comformable in all respects to the law, from the gold and silver bullion delivered to him for that purpose. He shall keep a careful record of all transactions within the superintendent, noting the weight and character of the bullion; and shall be responsible for all bullion delivered to him until the same is returned to the superintendent and the proper vouchers obtained.

SEC. 7. That the coiner shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form coins, conformable in all respects to the law, from the standard gold and silver ingots, and alloys for minor coinage, legally delivered to him for that purpose.

SEC. 8. That the engraver shall prepare from the original dies already authorized all the working dies required for use in coinage of the several mints, and when new coins or devices are authorized, shall if required by the Director of the Mint, prepare the devices, models, molds, and matrices, or original dies, for the same; but the Director of the Mint shall nevertheless have power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to engage temporarily for this purpose the services for one or more artists distinguished in their respective departments of art.

SEC. 9. That whenever any officer of a mint or assay office shall be temporarily absent, on account of sickness or any other cause, it shall be lawful for the superintendent with the consent of said officer, to appoint some person attached to the mint to act in the place of such officer during his absence; but all such appointments shall be forthwith reported to the Director of the Mint for his approval; and in all cases whatsoever the principal shall be responsible for the acts of his representative. In case of the temporary absence of the superintendent, the chief clerk shall act in his place; and in case of the temporary absence of the Director of the Mint, the Secretary of the Treasury may designate some one to act in his place.

SEC. 10. That every officer, assistant, clerk of the mint shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take an oath or affirmation before some judge of the United States, or judge of the superior court, or of some court of record of any State, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof, in addition to other official oaths prescribed by law; which oaths, duly certified, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury; and the superintendent of each mint may require such oath or affirmation from any of the employees of the mint.

SEC. 11. That the superintendent, the assayer, the melter and refiner, and the coiner of each mint, before entering upon the execution of their respective offices, shall become bound to the United States, with one or more sureties, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of not less than ten nor more than fifty thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of his office. Similar bonds may be required of the assistants and clerks, in such sums as the superintendent shall determine, with the approbation of the Director of the Mint; but the same shall not be considered or held as other moneys or employees of the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, increase the bonds of the superintendent.

SEC. 12. That there shall be allowed to the Director of the Mint an annual salary of four thousand five hundred dollars, and actual necessary travelling expenses in visiting the different mints and assay-offices, for which vouchers shall be rendered; to the superintendents of the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco, each four thousand five hundred dollars; to the assayers, melters and refiners, and coiners of said mints, each three thousand dollars; to the engraver of the mint at Philadelphia, three thousand dollars; to the superintendent of the mint at Carson city, three thousand dollars; and to the assayer, to the melter and refiner, and to the coiner of the mint at Carson city, each two thousand five hundred dollars; to the assistants and clerks such annual salary shall be allowed as the director of the Mint may determine, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; and to the workmen shall be allowed such wages, to be determined by the superintendent, as may be customary and reasonable according to their respective stations and employment, and approved by the Director of the Mint; and the salaries provided for in this section, and the wages of the workmen permanently engagee, shall be paid in monthly instalments.

SEC. 13. That the standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall be such that of one thousand parts by weight nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundered of alloy; and the alloy of the silver coin shall be of copper, and the alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper, or of copper and silver; but the silver shall in no case exceed one-tenth of the whole alloy.

SEC. 14. That the gold coins of the United States shall be of one dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight-tenth grains, shall be the unit of value; a quarter eagle or two-and-a-half dollar piece; a three dollar piece; a half eagle, or five dollar piece; an eagle, or twenty dollar piece. And the standard weight of the gold dollar shall be twenty-five and eight-tenths grains; of the quarter-eagle, or two-and-a-half dollar piece, sixty-four and a half grains; of the three dollar piece, seventy-seven and four-tenths grains; of the half eagle, or five-dollar piece, one hundred and twenty-nine grains; of the eagle, or ten dollar piece, two hundred and fifty-eight grains; of the double-eagle, or twenty dollar piece five hundred and seventeen grains; which coins shall be a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided in this act for the single piece, and, when reduced in weight, below said standard and tolerance, shall be a legal tender at valuation in proportion to their actual weight; and any gold coin of the United States, if reduced in weight by natural abrasion not more than one-half of one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, after a circulation of twenty years, as shown by its date of coinage, and at a ratable proportion for any period less than twenty years, shall be received at their nominal value by the United States treasury and its offices, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may its offices, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the protection of the government against fraudulent abrasion or other practices; and any gold coins in the Treasury of the United States reduced in weight below this limit of abracion shall be recoined.

SEC. 15. That the silver coins of the United States shall be a trade dollar, a half dollar, or fifty cent piece, a quarter dollar, or twenty-five cent piece, a dime, or ten cent piece, and the weight of the trade dollar shall be four hundred and twenty grains troy; the weight of the half dollar shall be twelve grams (grammes) and one half of a gram, (gramme); the quarter dollar and the dime shall be, respectively, one half and one fifth of the weight of said half dollar; and said coins shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment.

SEC. 16. That the minor coins of the United States shall be a five cent piece; a three cent piece, and a one cent piece, and the alloy of the five and three cent pieces shall be of copper and nickel, to be composed of three-fourths copper and one-fourth nickel, and the alloy of the one cent piece shall be ninety-five per centum of copper and five per centum of copper and five per centum of tin and zinc, in such proportions as shall be determined by the Director of the Mint. The weight of the piece of five cents shall be seventy-seven and sixteen hundredths grains, troy; of the three cent piece, thirty grains; and of the one cent piece, forty-eight grains; which coins shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for any amount not exceeding twenty-five cents in any one payment.

SEC. 17. That no coins, either gold or silver, or minor coinage, shall hereafter be issued from the mint other than those of the denominations, standards, and weights herein set forth.

SEC. 18. That upon the coins of the United States there shall be the following devices and legends: Upon one side there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word "Liberty" and the year of the coinage, and upon the reverse shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscriptions "United States of America" and "E Pluribus Unum," and a designation of the value of the coin; but on the gold dollar and three dollar pieces, the dime, five, three, and one cent piece the figure of the eagle shall be omitted; and on the reverse of the silver trade dollar the weight and the fineness of the coin shall be inscribed; and the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury may cause the motto "In God we trust" to be inscribed upon such coins as shall admit of such motto; and any one of the foregoing inscriptions may be on the rim of the gold and silver coins.

SEC. 19. That at the option of the owner, gold or silver may be cast into bars of fine metal, or of standard fineness or unparted, as he may prefer, with a stamp upon the same designating the weight and fineness, and with such devices impressed thereon as may be deemed expedient to prevent fraudulent imitation, and no such bars shall be issued of a less weight than five ounces.

SEC. 20. That any owner of gold bullion may be deposit the same at any mint to be formed into coin or bars for his benefit; but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value than one hundred dollars, or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint, and when gold and silver are combined, if either metal be in such small proportion that it cannot be separated advantageously, no allowance shall be made to the depositor for its value.

SEC. 21. That any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint, to be formed into bars, or into dollars of the weight of four hundred and twenty grains, troy designated in this act as trade dollars, and no deposit of silver for other coinage shall be received; but silver bullion contained in gold deposits and separated therefrom may be paid for in silver coin, at such valuation as may be from time to time, established by the Director of the Mint.

SEC. 22. That when the bullion is deposited in any of the mints, it shall be weighed by the superintendent, and, when practicable, in the presance of the depositor, to whom a receipt shall be given, which shall state the description and weight of the bullion, but when the bullion is in such a state as to require melting, or the removal of base metals before its value can be ascertained, the weight, after such operation, shall be considered as the true weight of the bullion deposited.

SEC. 23. That from every parcel of bullion deposited for coinage or bars, the superintendent shall deliver to the assayer a sufficient portion for the purpose of being assayed, but all such bullion remaining from the operations of the assay shall be returned to the superintendent by the assayer.

United States Laws.

SEC. 24. That the assayer shall report to the superintendent the quality or fineness of the bullion assayed by him, and such information as will enable him to compute the amount of the charges hereinafter provided for, to be made to the depositor.

SEC. 25. That the charge for converting standard gold bullion into coin shall be one-fifth of one per centum; and the charges for converting standard silver into trade dollars, for melting and refining when bullion is below standard, for toughening when metals are contained in it which render it unfit for coinage, for copper used for alloy when the bullion is above standard, for separating the gold and silver when these metals exist together in the bullion, and for the preparation of bars, shall be fixed, from time to time, by the Director, with the concurrance of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to equal but not exceed, in their judgment.

SEC. 26. That the assyer shall verify all calculations made by the superintendent of the value of deposits, and if satisfied of the correctness thereof shall countersign the certificate required to be given by the superintendent to the depositor.

SEC. 27. That in order to procure bullion for the silver coinage authorised by this act, the superintendents, with the approval of the Director of the Mint, as to price, terms and quantity, shall purchase such bullion with the bullion fund. The balance to the credit of this fund shall be from time to time, and at least twice a year, paid into the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 28. That silver coins other than the trade dollar shall be paid out at the several mints, and at the assay office in New York city in exchange for gold coins at par, in sums not less than one hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful also, to transmit parcels of the same, from time to time, to the assistant treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations proposed by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, That for two years after the passage of this act, silver coins shall be paid at the mint in Philadelphia and the assay office in New York city for silver bullion purchased for coinage, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 29. That for the purchase of metal for the miror coinage authorized by this act, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars in lawful money of the United States shall be transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury to the credit of the superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia, at which establishment only, until otherwise provided by law such coinage shall be carried on. The superintendent, with the approval of the Director of the Mint as to price, terms, and quantity, shall purchase the metal required for such coinage by public advertisement, and the lowest and best bid shall be accepted, the fineness of the metals to be determined on the mint assay. The balance remaining to the creditit of this fund, and any balance of profits accrued from minor coinage under former acts, shall be, from time to time, and at least twice a year, covered into the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 30. That the minor coins authorized by this act may at the discretion of the Director of the Mint be delivered in any of the principal cities and towns of the United States at the cost of the mint, for transportation, and shall be exchangeable at par at the mint in Philadelphia, at the discretion of the superintendent, all copper, bronze, and copper nickel coins authorized by law when presented in sums of not less than twenty dollars; and whenever, under this authority, these coins are presented for redemption in such quantity as to show the amount out-standing to be redundant, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to direct that such coinage shall cease until otherwise ordered by him.

SEC. 31. That parcels of bullion shall be, from time to time, transferred by the superintendent to the melter and refiner; a careful record of these transfers, noting the weight and character of the bullion, shall be kept, and vouchers shall be taken for the delivers of the same, duly receipted by the melter and refiner, and the bullion thus placed in the hands of the melter and refiner shall be subjected to the several process which may be necessary to form it into ingots of the legal standard, and of a quality suitable for coinage.

SEC. 32. That the ingots so prepared shall be essayed; and if they prove to be within the limits allowed for deviation from the standard, the essayer shall certify the fact to the superintendent, who shall thereupon receipt for the same, and transfer them to the coiner.

SEC. 33. That no ingots shall be used for coinage which differ from the legal standard more than the following proportions, namely: In gold ingots, one thousandth; in silver ingots, three thousandths; in minor coinage alloys, twenty-five thousandths, in the proportion of nickel.

SEC. 34. That the melter and refiner shall prepare all bars required for the payment of deposts; but the fineness thereof shall be ascertained and stamped thereon by the assayer; and the melter and refiner shall deliver such bars to the superintendent, who shall receipt for the same.

SEC. 35. That the superintendent shall, from time to time, deliver to the coiner ingots for the purpose of coinage; a careful record of these transfers, noting the weight and character of the bullion, shall be kept, and vouchers shall be taken for the delivery of the same, duly receipted by the coiner; and the ingots thus placed in the hands of the coiner shall be subjected to the several processes necessary to make from them coins in all respects conformable to law.

SEC. 36. That in adjusting the weights of the gold coins, the following deviations shall not be exceeded in any single piece: In the double-eagle and the agle, one half of a grain; in the half-eagle, the three dollar piece, the quarter eagle, and the one dollar piece, one fourth of a grain. And in weighing a number of pieces together, when delivered by the coiner to the superintendent, and by the superintendent to the depositor, the deviation from the standard weight shall not exceed one hundredth of an ounce in five thousand dollars in double eagles, or quarter eagles, in one thousand three dollar pieces, and in one thousand one dollar pieces.

SEC. 37. That in adjusting the weight of the silver coins the following deviations shall not exceed in any single piece: In the dollar, the half and quarter dollar, and in the dime, and one half grains; and in weighing large numbers of pieces together, when delivered by the coiner to the superintendent, and by the superintendent to the depositor, the deviations from the standard weight shall not exceed two hundreths of an ounce in one thousand dollars, or quarter dollars, and one hundredth of an ounce in one thousand dimes.

SEC. 38. That in adjusting the weight of the minor coins provided by this act, there shall be no greater deviation allowed than three grains for the five cent piece and two grains for the three and one cent pieces.

SEC. 39. That the coiner shall, from time to time, as coins are prepared, deliver them to the superintendent, who shall receipt for the same, and who shall keep a careful record of their kind, number, and actual weight; and in receiving coins it shall be the duty of the superintendent to ascertain, by the trial of a number of single pieces separately, whether the coins of that delivery are within the legal limits of the standard weight; and if his trials for this purpose shall not prove satisfactory, he shall cause all the coins of such delivery to be weighed separately, and such as are not of legal weight shall be defaced and delivered to the melter and refiner as standard bullion, to be again formed into ingots and rejoined; or the whole coiner to a superintendent, it shall be the duty of such superintendent, in the presence of the assayer, to take indiscriminately a certain number of pieces of each variety for the annual trial of coins, the number for gold coins being not less than one piece for each one thousand pieces or any fractional part of one thousand pieces delivered; and for silver coins one piece for each two thousand pieces or any fractional part of two thousand pieces delivered. The pieces so taken shall be carefully sealed up in an envelope, properly labeled, stating the date of delivery, the number and denomination of the pieces inclosed, and the amount of the delivery from which they were taken. These sealed parcels containing the reserved pieces shall be deposited in a box, designated for the purpose at each mint, which shall be kept under the joint care of the superintendent and assayer and be so secured that neither can have access to its contents without the presence of the other, and the reserved pieces in their sealed envelopes from the coinage of each mint shall be transmitted quarterly to the mint at Philadelphia. A record shall also be kept at the same time of the number and denomination of the pieces so taken for the annual trial of coins, and of the number and denomination of the pieces represented by them and so delivered, a copy of which record shall be transmitted quarterly to the Director of the Mint. All other pieces may, at any time, be taken for such tests as the Director of the Mint shall prescribe.

SEC. 41. That the coiner shall, from time to time, deliver to the superintendent the clippings and other portions of bullion remaining after the process of coining; and the superintendent shall receipt for the same and keep a careful record of their weight and character.

SEC. 42. That the superintendent shall debit the coiner with the amount in weight of standard metal of all the bullion placed in his hands, and credit him with the amount in weight of all the coins, clippings, and other bullion returned by him to the superintendent. Once at least in every year, and at such time as the Director of the Mint shall appoint, there shall be an accurate and full settlement of the accounts of the coiner, and the melter and refiner, at which time the said officers shall deliver up to the superintendent all coins, clippings, and other bullion in their possession, respectively, accompanied by statements of all the bullion delivered to them since the last annual settlement, and all the bullion returned by them during the same period, including the amount returned for the purpose of settlement.

SEC. 43. That when all the coins, clippings, and other bullion have been delivered to the superintendent, it shall be his duty to examine the accounts and statements rendered by the coiner and melter and refiner, and the difference between the amount chaeged and credited to each officer shall be allowed as necessary 'wastage, if the superintendent shall be satisfied that there has been a bona-fide waste of the precious metals, and if the amount shall not exceed, in the case of the melter and refiner, one thousandth of the whole amount of gold, and one and one half thousandth of the whole amount of silver delivered to him since the l last settlement, and in the case of the coiner, one thousandth of the whole amount of silver, and one half thousandth of the whole amount of gold that has been delivered to him by the superintendent and all copper used in the alloy of gold and silver bullion shall be separately charged to the melter and refiner, and accounted for by him.

SEC. 44. That it shall also be the duty of the superintendent to forward a correct statement of his balance sheet, at the close of such settlement, to the Director of the Mint, who shall compare the total amount of gold and silver bullion and coin on hand with the total libilities of the mint.

SEC. 45. That when the coins or bars which are the equivalent to any deposit of bullion are ready for delivery, they shall be paid to the depositor or his order, by the superintendent; but in cases where there is delay in manipulating a refractory deposit, or for any other unavoidable cause, the payment of subsequent deposits, the value of which is known, shall not be delayed thereby; and in the denominations of coin delivered, the superintendent shall comply with wishes of the depositor, except when impracticable or inconvenient to do so.

SEC. 46. That unparted bullion may be exchanged at any of the mints for fine bars, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasurer; and the fineness, weight and value of the bullion received and given in exchange shall in all cases be determined by the mintassay.

SEC. 47. That for the purpose of enabling the mints and the assay office in New York to make returns to depositors with as little delay as possible, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep in the said mints and assay office, when the state of the treasury will admit thereof, such an amount of public money, or bullion procured for the purpose, as he shall judge convenient and necessary, out of which those who bring bullion to the said mints and assay office may be paid the value thereof, in coins or bars, as soon as practicable after the value has been ascertained.

SEC. 48. That to secure a due conformity in the gold and silver coins to their respective standards of fineness and weight, the judge of the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the Comptroller of the Currency, the assayer of the assay office of New York, and such other persons as the President shall from time to time, designate, shall meet as assay or commissioners, at the mint in Philadelphia, to examine and test, in the presence of the Director of the Mint, the fineness and weight of the coins received in the several mints for this purpose, on the second Wednesday in February, annually, and may continue their meeting by adjournment if necessary; and if, on a view of the circumstances of the case, he shall so decide, the officer or officers implicated in the error shall be thence forward disqualified from holding their respective offices.

SEC. 49. That for the purpose of securing a due conformity in weight of the coins of the United States to the provisions of this act, the brass troy pound weight procured by the minister of the United States at London, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, for the use of the mint, and now in the custody of the mint of Philadelphia, shall be the standard troy pound of the mint of the United States conformably to which the coinage thereof, shall be regulated.

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

MILLINERY,

DRESS AND CLOAK-MAKING,

Fancy Goods and Notions. Stamping, Pinking and Goffering done to order. Kid Gloves Cleaned and Colored.

Agent, in Huntingdon, for the sale of

E. BUTTERICK & CO'S

Patterns of Garments and their Celebrated Shears and Scissors.

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Furniture and Upholstery.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS OF FURNITURE.

They beg leave to inform the trade and public generally, that they employ the largest number of hands, and the largest Factory and Stock of Furniture in Central Pennsylvania. They manufacture all kinds of Parlor, Sitting-room, Chamber Suits and Kitchen Furniture.

We propose to and will sell, to the trade and public as cheap as they can purchase anywhere in the State. Steam Furniture Factory, Nos. 613, 615, 617 and 619, Mifflin street, Office and Sale Rooms, Nos. 617½ and 618, Penn street.

May14,'73-1y.

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If you want to save 10 to 15 per cent. don't fail to go to the large

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

Just opened by

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They have just returned from a trip among the *wholesale* manufacturers, of the different kinds of furniture, Mattresses, &c., buying at exceedingly low prices FOR CASH. They are also manufacturing such kinds of furniture as it will pay best to make here; and they wish it understood, that those who buy from them, will get bargains, as they intend to sell *low for cash*, and will not have to charge bad debts of worthless customers, to cash buyers' goods. Go and see their PARLOR SUITS and new styles of COTTAGE and FRENCH CHAMBER SUITS, CHAIRS of all kinds, LOUNGES, TABLES, &c.

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March26,1873-3mos.

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Comprising in addition to our usual stock, a magnificent assortment of novelties, manufactured exclusively for ourselves, which, for variety, effectiveness and style are superior to any previous offering in this class of goods.

LACE CURTAINS.

We shall maintain such prices for Curtains materials and Laces that it will be for the interest of persons house-furnishing to carefully examine our stock before making purchases.

WALRAVEN,

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apr2-3mos.

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NICHOLAS C. DECKER,

One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE

of anyone needing WALL PAPER and WINDOW SHADES, we would say *go to BLAIR'S to buy* them, such a stock was never before brought to

HUNTINGDON.

All we ask, call and see and be convinced that you can buy cheaper, and from a larger assortment at BLAIR'S, than any other place in town, as he has a room full of WALL PAPER and WINDOW BLINDS
15,000 Rolls of PAPER and
500 Pairs assorted colors and figures of
Window Blinds.

DON'T FORGET OUR SPECIALTIES.

Good Brown Back Paper, 10 cents.
Twill Rag Stock Paper, 18 cents.
Extra Satin Paper, 25, 26 and 27 cents.
Splendid Gilt Parlor Paper for 50 cents.

The very best quality of Oil Window Shades, Gilt Bands and six feet long, only $1 including fixtures. Plain Shading, all colors and widths. The Patent Spring (Hartsomes), Window Fixtures, Cords and Tassels, all colors, &c., &c.

While our Stock last year was larger by far than was ever before brought to this town yet, our trade increased with the increase of stock so well that at the close of the season we had but very little left, thus enabling us to gratify our customers by a new stock, so that now we have a stock

FIVE TIMES AS LARGE AS ANY OTHER STOCK IN TOWN.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

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Dealer in fine

CONFECTIONS, FRUITS, TOYS, NOTIONS, &C.
Also,
ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER IN SEASON.

apr23,'73-6m.

$100 REWARD for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhematic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

Five thousand dollars reward offered to the proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhumatic Remedy.

Two thousand dollars reward offered to any person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D. to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Prof. of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 39 years.

One thousand dollars reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rhumatic Syrup.

Twenty-sight thousand five hundred certificates or testimonials of cure, including Rev. C. H. Ewing, Medin, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Begee, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia; the wife of Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. Thomas Murphy, Frankford, Philadelphia, and thousands of others, if space permitted.

Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rhematism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guaranties must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to DR. FITLER, No. 48 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism. also Blank aplications for guarantee, gratis of the special agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa. [sept.11,'72-1y

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Sunday, June 15, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	UP TRAINS. MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM.	DOWN TRAINS. MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 50	LE 7 45	Huntingdon	AR 8 25	AR 6 10
6 00	7 50	Long Siding	8 20	6 05
6 15	8 05	McConnellstown	8 10	5 50
6 23	8 17	Pleasant Grove	8 02	5 40
6 38	8 30	Marklesburg	7 45	5 25
6 59	8 45	Coffee Run	7 32	5 11
6 58	8 55	Rough and Ready	7 23	5 05
7 05	9 05	Cove	7 13	4 56
7 10	9 08	Fishers Summit	7 10	4 52
7 30	9 22	Saxton	6 49	4 37
7 50	9 40	Riddlesburg	6 25	4 20
7 58	9 47	Hopewell	6 22	4 15
8 12	10 02	Pipers Run	6 05	4 00
8 20	10 09	Brallier's Siding	5 57	3 53
8 30	10 20	Tatesville	5 48	3 47
8 35	10 22	R. Run Siding	5 42	3 40
8 40	10 30	Everett	5 25	3 35
8 50	10 40	Mount Dallas	5 30	3 30
9 20	11 08	BEDFORD	5 00	3 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 25	LE 7 35	Saxton	4 25	AR 6 45
9 40	7 50	Coalmont	4 10	6 30
9 45	7 55	Crawford	4 05	6 25
9 55	8 05	Dudley	3 55	6 15
AR 10 15	8 25	Broad Top City	3 35	5 55

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD: PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS	WESTWARD: HARRISBURG ACCOM.	WESTWARD: MAIL	STATIONS.	EASTWARD: HARRISBURG ACCOM.	EASTWARD: MAIL	EASTWARD: PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 33	N. Hamilton	10 02	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 05	11 40	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 03	3 40	12 31	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	Birmingham	8 50	3